

# The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy

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THE OFFICIAL FEDERAL JOURNAL of the ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS of AUSTRALIA

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May 30, 1955

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## OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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#### EXAMINATION COMMENCING DATES 1955.

Preliminary Examination.—November 16.

Intermediate Examination.—June 8 (Botany). November 7.

Final Examination.—August 29; November 15.

Entries for the Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations close fourteen days, and for the Final Examination twenty-one days, before the date of commencement of the Examination.

Full details obtainable from the office of the Board.

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#### PHARMACY QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

The next Qualifying Examination will commence at the University of Sydney on Thursday, July 28, 1955.

##### Time Table

Pharmaceutics I . . . . Thursday, July 28, Morning.

Pharmaceutical Arithmetic . . . . Thursday, July 28, Afternoon.

Pharmaceutics II . . . . Friday, July 29, Morning.

Prescription Reading and Posology . . . . Friday, July 29, Afternoon.

Practical work commences on Tuesday, August 2, in the University Laboratories.

Entry forms are available from the Board only. Fee for part or whole of the examination is £3/3/-.

Applications close with the last post on June 30, 1955. Watch this column for further announcements.

P. E. COSGRAVE,  
Registrar.

Fifth Floor,  
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52 Bridge Street, Sydney.

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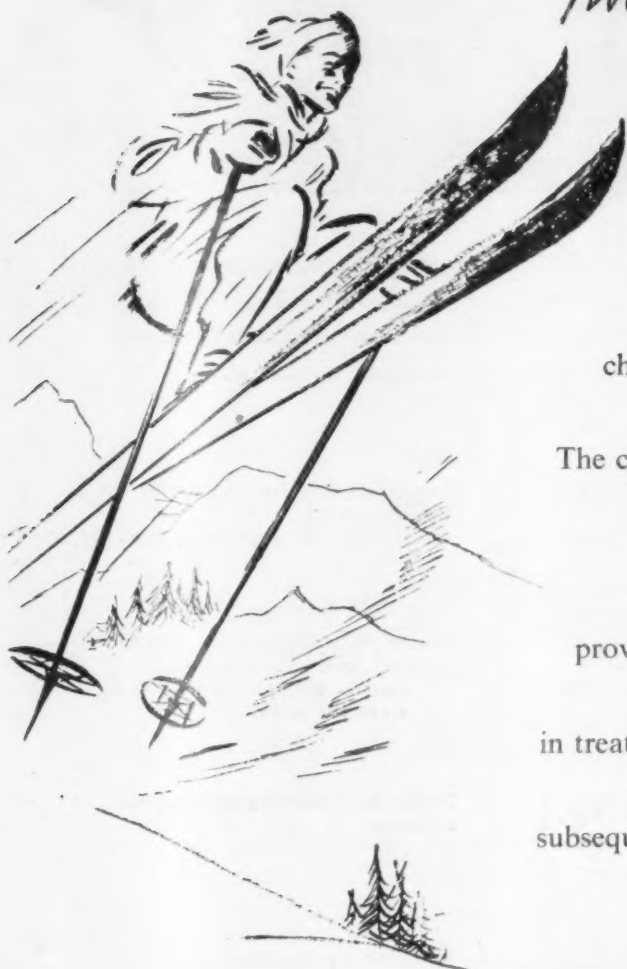
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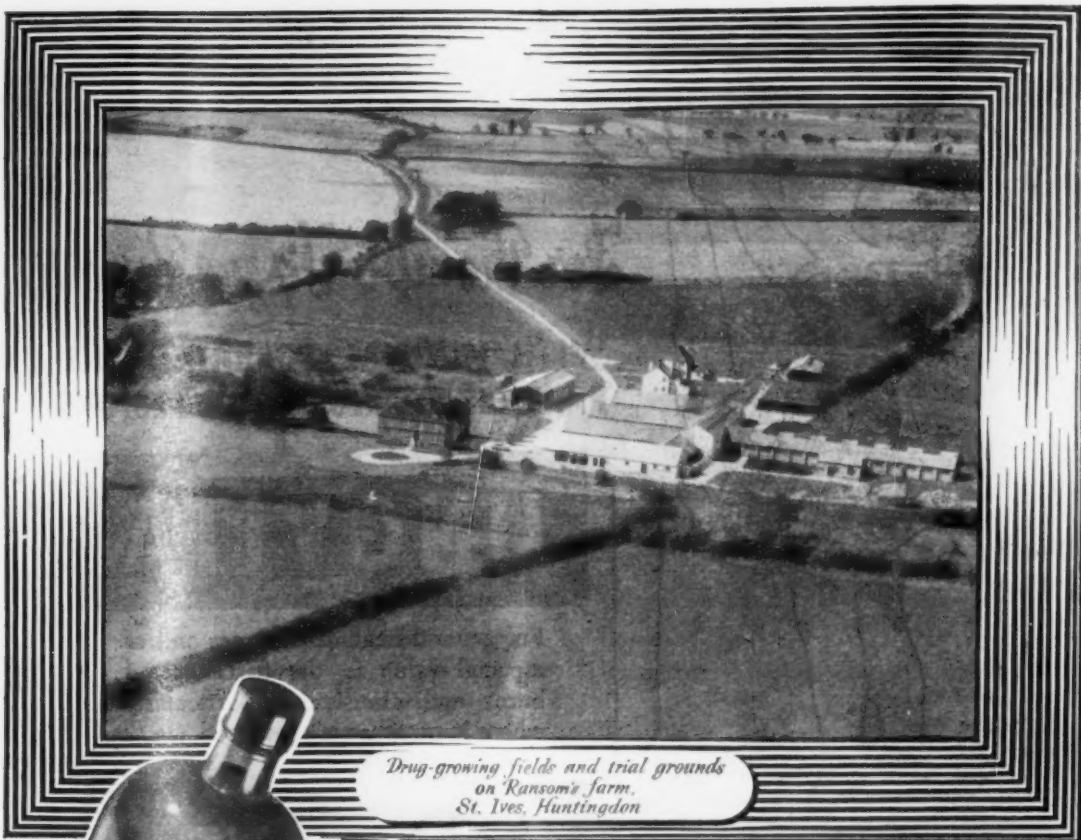
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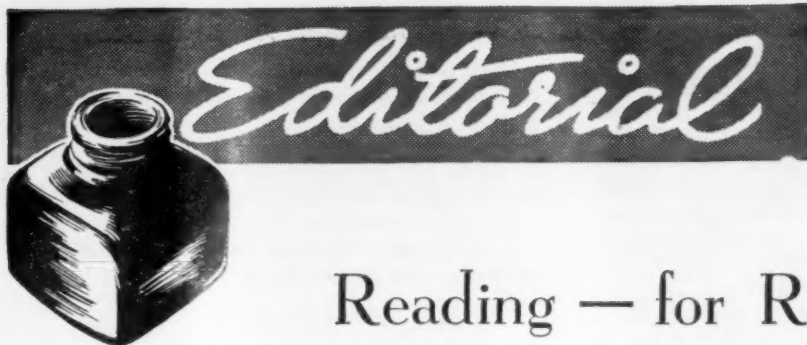
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New Series: Vol. 36—No. 425

Old Series: Vol. LXX—No. 833

May 30, 1955

## Reading — for Relaxation

A Guest Editorial by Leigh Scott, M.A., formerly Librarian of the University of Melbourne.

THE lament, so frequently raised today, that the reading habit is declining, that the radio and cinema have already dealt it very shrewd blows, and that television is likely to administer the *coup de grâce*, is no new one. Under the date May 1, 1783, Boswell reports Johnson's plaint that "people in general do not willingly read, if they have anything else to amuse them." And yet since then books have poured from the press; and they continue to pour in ever increasing numbers. They must have a market or hard-headed business men would not continue to produce them, merely for storage in depositories, as a more or less permanent monument to present-day civilisation. Books are not yet mere museum pieces: the market for them is here and now, among people, reading because they like reading, and choosing for their reading the books to instruct, interest or delight them. The mass of books published and sold confutes the pessimists: books are still of more lasting influence than radio and cinema. Indeed the cinema must often lead people to books; and the radio, if properly employed, should influence and direct reading. Obviously, the book, available for reference again and again, as and when the impulse occurs, must be more permanent than cinema or radio.

The inveterate reader "with blinded eyesight poring over miserable books" may be condemned, as Elizabeth Barrett Browning condemned herself, for reading too much; yet he will continue to read, so long as eyesight permits, and should that fail, leaving perhaps the radio as his last refuge, he will be miserable.

Some three-hundred-and-fifty years ago, Bacon divided books into three classes. "Some books," he wrote, "are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention." Accepting this broad division, it is surely the second the reader seeking recreation or relaxation will choose. In the first group there are all the numerous books supplying facts for immediate needs, all those books having as their most important

feature a really satisfactory index: there are the books to be glanced at in a bookshop before making a purchase; in the third group, there are all the books for students and specialists, most of them with no appeal whatsoever except to such people, compelled to use them as tools, rather than to read them.

This is not a declaration that all such books can be, or ought to be, completely excluded by readers claiming to read only for pleasure. In the words of G. M. Trevelyan "Disinterested intellectual curiosity is the life blood of real civilisation"; and the inveterate reader (to mention him again) is likely to make himself acquainted with subjects of every kind. But in doing so, he is not reading for relaxation; and, indeed, it may be seriously doubted whether, except to a limited extent, any reading can, or should bring relaxation.

Perhaps then, another broad classification of books may be suggested, books that wake people up, books that keep them awake, and books that send them to sleep.

The first group would include books with a driving motive, inducing readers to go out and do something; the second, books interesting enough or exacting enough to keep their readers awake, or even prevent sleep; and the third, those bringing about the only state of real relaxation—sleep. What a boon the third class might be, especially to the insomniac!

This is not an impossible or altogether ridiculous classification; but it is not to be taken quite seriously. It is introduced to make the point that any reading worth the name is likely to have elements preventing complete relaxation.

But a great measure of relaxation is desirable if the reader is to gain delight and pleasure from his reading; and for this certain elements having nothing to do with the subject matter of the book are essential. Most people probably read more in winter than in summer, so a reader, to relax, to be comfortable, must be warm,

sitting, or maybe reclining, with nothing to disturb him, only the reading, not even a consciousness of the pleasure received (that must be in the unconscious mind), for to become aware of a pleasure, detracts from it: the book must be of the reader's choosing, so that there is no sense of compulsion except possibly in a minor measure for himself: the writing should be perspicuous, so that there is no need to ponder the author's meaning: the light must be convenient in every way: the book itself should be physically satisfactory, light and comfortable to hold, easy to open and to keep open, with margins properly proportioned and even throughout, on good paper, printed in not too wide or too narrow a measure, in clear type carefully backed up so that the printing on one side does not show through to the other, free from patchiness of black and grey printing and from "gutters" in the page attracting the eye and disturbing the attention. Readers may add other elements; but, for one at least, those mentioned are essential if he is to read with comfort and pleasure: they make for readability, as distinct from mere legibility.

The thesis is reading for relaxation, that is, relaxation is the "why" of the matter; and a good deal has been said of the "how," leaving a third but very important point, the "what." The delay in reaching this must be excused. The writer would like to avoid it because it is so largely a matter of personal opinion and taste, of training, that anyone not already bored is likely to stop at this point, in the belief, probably well founded, that he is well able to choose his reading for himself. Indeed the point has already been made, that in reading for relaxation, the choice must be personal.

Yet it is interesting to hear what others suggest, and the more suggestions the wider the choice becomes. Johnson could maintain "The books we do read with pleasure are light compositions, which contain a quick succession of events. . . I have this year read all Virgil through, I read a book of the *Aeneid* every night, so it was done in twelve nights and I have great delight in it." But few people, with the illimitable resources available today, and the current disparagement of the dead languages, are likely to emulate Samuel Johnson.

To come down to the furthest extremes, a great deal of delight is available from limericks, perhaps the lowest form of verbal composition. Many of them are certainly "low," but there are thousands of others extremely simple and yet entertaining. That many are without point doesn't matter: others have their points and even the metaphysician, not always a cheerful man, could relax over the well-known—

"There once was a man who said 'God  
Must think it exceedingly odd  
That the sycamore tree  
Continues to be  
When there's none about in the quad'."

One could spend quite a relaxed few minutes before sleep with a collection of limericks.

Next take the detective stories, issued with such profusion during the last fifty years or so. With them there is a battle of wits unless the reader adopts a relaxed attitude. If he reads with a mind too alert, watching for every clue in order to anticipate the *dénouement*, he can hardly be relaxed; but (again the book has an advantage over the film), he can always turn to the end to put his mind at rest. This is quite allowable when reading for relaxation.

Perhaps in reading for enjoyment the favourite is the straight novel, light with "a quick succession of events." Modern novels are not always restful; they are often not intended for light reading; but there are many comfortable ones among them. Of the older ones, Trollope is one of the most comfortable. Here is an author letting the reader into his secrets. The characters are varied, some attractive, some disagreeable, but all interesting to meet. Trollope allows his characters to be perturbed about the possible outcome of events, but assures the reader that he is not to be anxious, for example, about the fate of his heroine Eleanor Bold, that she is not to descend to marriage with either the bishop's slimy chaplain or the wastrel Bertie Stanhope, but has a better fate in store for her, though such fate is well concealed from her anxious relatives. To one reader at least there is something relaxing about Trollope, something that allows quiet and peaceful reading and even re-reading. And re-reading is a point to be kept in mind.

It is not easy to say much about poetry. Tastes differ more, in this great branch of literature, than in any other: poets go out of fashion and sometimes return. It is doubtful if anyone reading Milton can relax; and, with many modern poets the feeling is often one of distress. Much of it lacks at least one of the essentials for comfortable reading—it is not perspicuous. There are times when one wishes to read poetry; and, except for the young (for the modern, one should say), it is usually to old favourites that the reader will turn.

Obviously this is merely touching the fringe of the "What" to read. Nothing has been said of travel books and biographies, very popular reading with intelligent people. But again, it may seriously be asked whether they can, or whether they should, be read for relaxation. They may certainly be enjoyed in relaxed moments; but they do, if the reader is to reap any benefit from them, need attention. They are not merely for entertainment.

Towards the end of his long life George Saintsbury said that he no longer read, he re-read. This may be the best key to reading for relaxation. Here will be the meeting of old friends sitting together in silent enjoyment. Think over the suggestion: it has much to commend it.

## THE MONTH

### News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

#### *Pharmacy Unrepresented at Health Education Seminar*

There were no pharmaceutical representatives in attendance at the first Australian Seminar on Health Education convened by the Commonwealth Government and held at Canberra from January 11-21, 1955. Reports of the seminar disclose that participants included medical practitioners, educationists, nurses, dentists, physical educationists, nutritionists, sociologists, health inspectors, psychiatrists and publicity officers.

The meeting was organised by the Commonwealth Department of Health in conjunction with State Health Departments and the World Health Organisation. Delegates went into residence for the conference at University House, Canberra. The seminar was organised with the purpose of bringing about an exchange of ideas and experiences of the representatives of the various countries in health education. Preparatory meetings had been held in all States of the Commonwealth during the latter part of 1954.

The main topics of discussion were world developments in health education; the place of the Australian health education seminar in regional activities; social basis of learning; the extent and nature of health education in Australia; definitions and means of health education; methods of health education. Under the last heading Mr. Lynford Keyes, of Manila, asserted that the methods used should assure that information would actually reach individuals; should attract and hold the interest of the people; should assure that the content and purpose of the new ideas were understood; should be seen by the people as a means to an important goal; and should assure active participation of the people.

In U.S.A. and other countries pharmaceutical chemists have played a very important part in health education programmes. The family chemist's intimate and widespread association with all classes of the people puts him in a unique position for the dissemination of information on health matters. It is surprising, therefore, that in the whole of the report of the proceedings there is no reference to the part that chemists can play, and still more surprising that no pharmaceutical representatives were invited to the seminar.

The Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat has, however, obtained an assurance that the associated pharmaceutical organisations will receive due notice of future seminars.

#### *Libraries and Reading*

We are pleased to have the opportunity of publishing this month two articles on the general topics of Reading and Libraries.

In recent years there has been steadily increasing interest in and support for libraries, and this is leading to a growing appreciation of the very extensive and invaluable services they render.

The journal is fortunate in its two contributors to this issue. Our guest editorial article "Reading for Relaxation" is written by Mr. Leigh Scott, M.A., who was from 1926 until his recent retirement, Librarian of the University of Melbourne.

Elsewhere in the current issue is the article "How to Use a Reference Library," by Mr. Colin A. McCallum, B.A., Chief Librarian, Public Library of Victoria. Written with the authority of such wide experience we anticipate that these articles will be widely read and greatly enjoyed.

#### *Dispensing—Profession or Trade?*

##### *An Interesting Pronouncement*

A decision by a Bench of three judges in the Dublin High Court has caused some heartburnings among pharmacists in Great Britain, although the decision does not have any legal effect on their position or status. This Court decided that the compounding and dispensing of medicinal prescriptions is a matter of trade and not a professional service. The case reached the Court when the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland sought an order to prohibit the Fair Trade Commission from examining the dispensing and compounding of prescriptions. Counsel for the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland submitted that the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions was a highly technical profession carried out by pharmaceutical chemists qualified under statute, and that the Act setting up the Commission, neither in its terms nor its intent, covered investigations into professional activities, although the Society had no objection to investigations relating to other commodities used by chemists in their business. For the Commission it was argued that the conditions of compounding and dispensing doctors' prescriptions for reward could, and did, constitute conditions within the scope of the Commission's inquiry.

Mr. Justice McLaughlin, in the course of his judgment, said he thought it had been sufficiently established that from the point of view of category or rank in the scale of workers and labourers, intellectual and manual,

pharmacists had attained to the dignity of professional persons, but he did not think that disposed of the matter in issue. The word "business" had been held to be apt to describe the activities of a solicitor, a person of undoubted professional status. The word "trade" connoted to his mind the buying and selling of goods, usually in shops, for the purpose of gain. The Pharmacy Acts had many references to the "business of pharmaceutical chemists" and to the keeping by them of "open shop." With a consideration of those matters in mind, he was not satisfied that it had been established that when a pharmacist was dispensing or compounding a medical prescription, he was exclusively engaged in pursuing a professional activity so as to prevent the Commission from inquiring into the conditions which obtained in regard to the supply and distribution of the medical preparations or their ingredients so dispensed and compounded.

Mr. Justice Murnaghan, in a concurring judgment, said: "The dispensing of a medical prescription, as I understand the use of the term, in the main, entails the selection from stock of the quantity of the commodity prescribed and supplying it in a suitable container to the customer." He could not distinguish this operation in principle from the normal occupation of an ordinary shopkeeper.

Compounding a medical prescription undoubtedly required a degree of skill, but, in his opinion, what a customer was interested in purchasing was the compounded medicine itself and not necessarily the skill of the compounder. The Pharmacy Acts, he said, spoke of selling or keeping "open shop," for amongst other purposes, the retailing, dispensing or compounding of medical professions, which seemed to him to be an occupation more aptly to be described as a trade rather than a profession. He was satisfied that at the end of the nineteenth century nobody even considered that the occupation of a pharmaceutical chemist should be regarded as a profession.

## Australia's First "Customer Traffic" Magazine

Guild Sponsors "Family Circle"

Every Guild chemist in Australia is due to receive at the beginning of September, a copy of the first issue of "Family Circle," Australia's first customer traffic magazine, which is sponsored by the Federal Council of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia. The magazine will be sold to the public exclusively through retail chemists' shops from the beginning of November.

Commenting on the magazine, Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the Guild, said: "Family Circle" will fill a long-felt need. For years chemists have wanted a high-class family and health magazine which could be distributed to our customers to increase customer traffic. We believe that the goodwill which will flow from this magazine will bring more and more people into our pharmacies to buy each issue—and to buy other products as well."

It will be a national monthly in rotogravure with a

minimum of 64 pages, and will carry advertisements of goods sold in the pharmacies, making the reader conscious that these goods are available from the same counter. It is not a trade magazine, but a store magazine that will have a public acceptance equal to the best now available.

"Family Circle" is being produced for the Guild by Commercial Publications Pty. Ltd., of Melbourne and Sydney. Behind the planning of the project is a group of well-known Australian newspaper men and women, including Mr. George Warnecke, original editor-in-chief of "The Australian Women's Weekly"; Mr. Jack Bellew, former chief-of-staff of "The Daily Telegraph"; Miss Elizabeth Auld, former women's special writer on the Melbourne "Herald"; and Michael Cannon, magazine writer and editor.

An intensive national press and radio campaign will introduce the magazine to the public.

The aim of the publishers is a world standard of editorial and advertising content, which will be printed in four-colour gravure. Its purpose will be to increase customer traffic in pharmacies, but its message to readers will not be noticeable in the general editorial contents.

Its varied and colourful pages will include fiction, fashion, cookery, homemaking, and so on—in short, something to interest every member of the family.

## Full-Time Course for Pharmacy in South Africa

The Pharmaceutical Journal of South Africa (March, 1955) reports that new regulations dealing with training and examination of pharmacy students will be promulgated before the end of 1955. The provisions included in the new regulations which have been recommended by the South African Pharmacy Board provide among other things that no candidate may be registered as a student or apprentice unless he possesses the Matriculation Certificate of the joint Matriculation Board of the University of South Africa, or an exemption certificate from that body. Subjects must include Mathematics and at least one subject selected from Physical Science, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, or Biology.

Periods of study laid down are:—

- (1) For the Intermediate Examination, one academic year full-time study;
- (2) For the Qualifying Examination (Part I), one academic year of full-time study;
- (3) For the Qualifying Examination (Part II), one year of full-time study.

Subjects of the Intermediate Examination are Botany, Chemistry, Physics, and Zoology; for the Qualifying Examination (Part I) Chemistry, Pharmacy, Pharmacognosy, Forensic Pharmacy, and Physiology; for the Qualifying Examination (Part II) Chemistry and Pharmacy.

A period of two years apprenticeship is compulsory. The Intermediate Examination may be taken before or after the apprenticeship. The Qualifying Examination, Parts I and II, can only be taken after the candidate has completed his apprenticeship and passed the Intermediate Examination.



# AUSTRALIAN REGULAR ARMY . . .

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## PHARMACISTS IN THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Applications are invited from legally qualified pharmacists, registered or entitled to be registered in a State of the Commonwealth of Australia, for appointment as Officers in the Regular Army. Applicants must be British subjects permanently resident in Australia.

### RANK on APPOINTMENT . . .

First appointment will usually be in the rank of Lieutenant. Subject to satisfactory service and qualification at prescribed examinations, promotion to Captain normally occurs after four years' service as Lieutenant, and to Major after six years' service as Captain. Promotion thereafter is by selection.

### DURATION OF APPOINTMENT . . .

- (a) A Short Service Commission of five years duration,  
or  
(b) On a career basis; that is, until reaching the age of retirement (at present 55 years).

### UNIFORM . . .

An initial issue of clothing and necessities is free.

### PAY and ALLOWANCES PER ANNUM . . .

RANK	SINGLE		MARRIED
	Living In	Living Out of Camp	Living In or Out of Camp
Lieutenant	£962	£1130	£1176
After 2 years	£1016	£1185	£1231
Captain	£1115	£1284	£1330
After 2 years	£1211	£1380	£1425
After 4 years	£1307	£1476	£1521
Major	£1419	£1588	£1633
After 2 years	£1471	£1640	£1685
After 4 years	£1523	£1692	£1737

### DUTIES . . .

To serve as pharmacists in units, camp hospitals or in administrative positions, etc.

### LEAVE . . .

Three weeks' leave per year exclusive of public holidays.

### MEDICAL & DENTAL ATTENTION . . .

Free medical and dental treatment, including hospitalization, is available to all members.

### RETIRING PENSIONS and GRATUITIES . . .

Pharmacist Officers will be required to contribute to the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund. Pensions or gratuities are payable from the Fund in the event of death or invalidity during service, or, subject to completion of a minimum period of service, on retirement on account of age. Officers holding Short Service Commissions who retire before reaching the normal retiring age for the rank held are, on retirement, normally entitled to a refund of contributions, and, subject to their completing the full term of their engagement, a gratuity under the Pay Code.

### APPLICATIONS . . .

Applications should be addressed in the respective States to:—

QLD.: H.Q., Northern Command, Victoria Barracks, Brisbane.

N.S.W.: H.Q., Eastern Command, Victoria Barracks, Paddington, Sydney.

VIC.: H.Q., Southern Command, Albert Park Barracks, Melbourne.

S.A.: H.Q., Central Command, Keswick Barracks, Adelaide.

W.A.: H.Q., Western Command, Swan Barracks, Perth.

TAS.: H.Q., Tasmania Command, Angelsea Barracks, Hobart.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Directorate of Medical Services located at the above Headquarters.

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# SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

## ARTICLES

- A.N.Z.A.A.S.
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- "Heavy Water" Project in New Zealand
- Flavouring: Oral Antibiotics
- Clinical Studies of the Anti-Emetic Properties of Chlorpromazine
- NP13 ("Megamide") as Barbiturate Antagonist
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- Curare Alkaloids
- U.S. Views on Multi-Dose Containers
- Capacity of Teaspoons
- Efficiency of the Individual Worker
- Hypersensitivity to Amethocaine

## A.N.Z.A.A.S.

Melbourne Meeting, August, 1955

Arrangements are well in hand for the Thirty-first Meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held in Melbourne, August 17-24, 1955.

Section "O" (Pharmaceutical Science) will be presided over by Mr. S. E. Wright, Senior Lecturer of the Pharmacy Department, University of Sydney. A very interesting programme of papers is assured, with several evening sessions.

An energetic excursion and entertainments sub-committee has already made considerable progress in arranging the social side of the meeting.

It is earnestly desired that all sections of pharmacy from all States will be represented at the meeting.

Full particulars regarding membership, etc., may be obtained from E. E. Nye, College of Pharmacy, 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, C.I., Secretary, Section "O."

## INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL FEDERATION

F.I.P.

The sixteenth general assembly of the Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique will be held in London during September 19-23, and is being organised by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The opening and closing sessions and the science symposia will be held in Friends House, Euston Road, where a simultaneous translation service in English, French and German will be provided; the meetings of the sections will be in the Senate House, University of London. There will be four symposia, in which invited speakers will present papers, to be followed by general discussion; the subjects of the symposia will be: the pharmacy of blood, blood products and blood substitutes; recent advances in pharmaceutical analysis; ion exchange; the tests for the sterility of pharmaceutical preparations. The Secretary of the Organising Committee is D. F. Lewis, Pharmaceutical Society, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

## "HEAVY WATER" PROJECT IN NEW ZEALAND

A company known as Geothermal Development Ltd., in which the New Zealand Government and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority are the sole shareholders, has now been incorporated. This is a joint enterprise to undertake the construction of a factory and the subsequent production of heavy water and electric power from geothermal steam in the Wairakei district of North Island, New Zealand. The project has been under prolonged study by scientists and engineers in New Zealand and in the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, in collaboration with Messrs. Merz and McLellan (consultants to the New Zealand Government on electric power) and Head Wrightson Processes Ltd. (consultants to the Atomic Energy Research Establishment on heavy water), and last year a British mission, including a number of scientists from Harwell, went to New Zealand to discuss details. Geothermal Development Ltd. is to have a nominal and paid-up capital of £30,000, one-third of which is to be provided by the Atomic Energy Authority and the rest by the New Zealand Government. The remainder of the capital requirements of the company will be provided by loans; those for the heavy-water plant (estimated at £2,000,000) are to come from the Authority and those for the electric power equipment (estimated at £4,000,000) from the New Zealand Government. The board of directors comprises three representatives of the New Zealand Government and two from the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, and Dr. E. Marsden, a former head of the New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, will be associated with the board. It is envisaged that production of heavy water will begin late in 1957, and of electric power a few months later. Initial plant will produce electric power at a rate of about 40,000 kW., and a useful tonnage of heavy water for nuclear power reactors. The Authority undertakes to purchase from the company the whole of the output of heavy water, and the New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department the whole of net electric power available. Boring and development work at Wairakei have already begun.

## FLAVOURING: ORAL ANTIBIOTICS

By Peter Cooper, F.P.S.,

Chief Pharmacist, Southmead Hospital, Bristol

Children frequently require chlortetracycline (Aureomycin) in a palatable liquid form. It is exceedingly bitter, and may best be compounded with a high proportion of fruit syrup. Since the maximum stability of this antibiotic is well on the acid side of neutrality (pH2 to pH5), and the solubility of the hydrochloride is greatest between pH2 and pH3, the addition of a little hydrochloric acid is necessary; this also helps to decrease the bitterness. The after-taste is reduced by adding vanillin. A suitable formulation is:

Chlortetracycline hydrochloride . . .	50 to 100 mg.
Syrup of Raspberry . . . . .	30 minims
Solution of vanillin (B.P.C.) . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ minim
Dilute hydrochloric acid . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ minim
Chloroform water . . . . .	to one drachm

The mixture should be stored in a cool place. Full potency is retained for at least 48 hours, so that two days' supply may be dispensed at a time.

Oxytetracycline (Terramycin) is also very bitter, and may be formulated in the same way as chlortetracycline, with syrup and vanillin. The solubility is greatest between pH2 and pH4, and the stability somewhat greater than that of its analogue. A useful formulation for either children or adults is:

Oxytetracycline hydrochloride . . .	50 to 250 mg.
Dilute hydrochloric acid . . . . .	1 minim
Solution of vanillin . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ minim
Alcohol 90% . . . . .	10 minims
Syrup . . . . .	40 minims
Chloroform water . . . . .	to one drachm

To ensure full potency, the mixture should be kept cool, and not more than two days' requirements supplied. A paediatric preparation containing cherry syrup and alcohol is on the market; the antibiotic is incorporated with the base immediately before use.

Tetracycline (Tetracylin, Achromycin) is more stable than either of its derivatives; formulated in one of the above-mentioned bases it should retain full potency for about five days if kept cool. Doses of 50 to 250 mg. in one drachm may be prescribed.

Streptomycin is not absorbed from the gut, but is sometimes given orally for its local action on the gastrointestinal tract. Unlike most of the other antibiotics, its taste is not particularly bitter nor unpleasant, and flavouring may be kept to a minimum. Mixtures are quite stable for a week at room temperature, provided the pH is kept between 4 and 7. A simple formulation is:

Streptomycin sulphate . . . . .	0.25 to 1.0 g.
Compound spirit of orange . . . .	4 minims
Chloroform water . . . . .	to $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce
Alternatively, for children, a sweeter preparation is:	
Streptomycin sulphate . . . . .	0.25 to 0.5 g.
Syrup of orange . . . . .	1 drachm
Chloroform water . . . . .	to $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce

Chloramphenicol (Chloromycetin) is intensely bitter; no adjustment of formulation will really disguise its taste. The most serviceable base, however, is undiluted chocolate syrup. This is made by boiling one ounce of cocoa powder with eight ounces of water and fifteen ounces of sucrose, until the sugar has dissolved, straining and cooling; then adding half a drachm of solution of vanillin, and water to one pint. The dose of chloramphenicol (75 to 250 mg.) is rubbed down in a mortar with the syrup. In practice, chloramphenicol is often formulated as the palmitate or phosphite, which are insoluble and almost tasteless; neither salt seems to be available in the dry state, but there is a proprietary palmitate emulsion for children.

Another very recently introduced palatable preparation is a suspension of chloramphenicol cinnamate together with a small dose (32 micrograms) of atropine sulphate to prevent gastric intolerance.

Erythromycin base is exceedingly bitter, and only slightly water-soluble; it is rapidly destroyed at pH 4 or lower, and aqueous preparations must be buffered between pH6 and pH8. Fluid formulations use the stearate or the ethyl-carbonate, which are insoluble and almost tasteless; also, these salts resist inactivation of the antibiotic by the stomach contents. The proprietary suspensions are sweetened, buffered with citrate, and suspended with carboxymethylcellulose; water is added just before use.—"British and Overseas Pharmacist," Dec., 1954.

## CLINICAL STUDIES OF THE ANTI-EMETIC PROPERTIES OF CHLORPROMAZINE

J. H. Moyer, B. Kent, R. W. Knight, G. Morris.  
(J. Amer. Med. Sci., 1954, 228, 174)

In this study the anti-emetic properties of chlorpromazine were evaluated in 306 patients in whom vomiting was a definite therapeutic problem arising from drug administration, from infections or toxicosis, from diseases of the cardiovascular and gastro-intestinal systems, and from a variety of miscellaneous conditions. The drug was given in 10, 25, or 50 mg. doses, either by the oral or intramuscular route, the dose being repeated at varying intervals as frequently as necessary in order to control the symptoms. The initial dose was usually given intramuscularly, and subsequent doses orally. The results of the treatment were as follows: Excellent (vomiting stopped and nausea completely relieved) 215; good (vomiting stopped, but slight nausea remaining) 57; fair (vomiting stopped, but nausea continued) 20; failure 14. The chief side-reactions were sedation (144), dizziness (73), dryness of mouth (57), tachycardia (42), hypotension (38). In order to avoid dizziness and orthostatic hypotension, the initial dose or two should probably be administered to the patient in a reclining position. The sedative and analgesic properties of barbiturates and opiates were markedly enhanced in those patients who previously had received chlorpromazine. Patients with renal and hepatic failure appeared to experience greater sedation from chlorpromazine. During the course of these studies 10 patients were treated for intractable hiccough. The hiccough was arrested within 20 minutes after intramuscular injection of 25 mg. of chlorpromazine in 6, after the second dose in an additional 2 patients and in two patients the drug was ineffective.—"J. Pharm. Pharmacol," 7, 3, 217 (1955).

## NP13 ("MEGAMIDE") AS BARBITURATE ANTAGONIST

NP13 ( $\beta$ ,  $\beta$ -methyleneethyl glutarimide) is concluded by Harris (Lancet, 1955, 1, 181) after trials in seventy-three cases to be "a barbiturate antagonist of real clinical worth." The patients were in two groups. In the first (fifty-seven psychiatric cases), the patients were prepared for electrical shock therapy with thiopentone 0.5 gm., atropine gr. 1/50, and d-tubocurarine 30 mgm. The shock having been given, and the attenuated chronic convulsions having subsided, the subject was decurcularised with neostigmine and then given 50 mgm. of NP13. In all cases the thiopentone anaesthesia was rapidly terminated without observed side-effects. The observations were supported in two other groups of patients, one group comprising ten surgical patients. The author comments that, in treating bar-



## When middle age brings a let-down in gastric efficiency

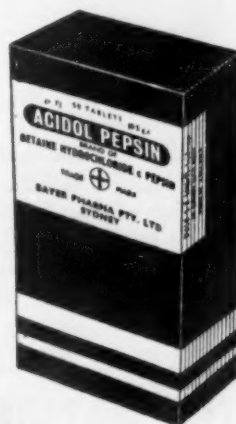
The clinical importance of 'middle age stomach' is emphasized by mounting evidence of gastric secretory deficiencies in many patients over 40. Hypochlorhydria, pepsin deficiency and chronic gastritis are prevalent, with accompanying distress after meals. In such cases, replacement therapy with **ACIDOL-PEPSIN** is indicated.

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1-3 tablets three times daily, preferably after meals, dissolved in water.



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biturate coma, not to use NP13 is to risk the bronchopneumonia often fatal in such cases. Use of the compound after surgical anaesthesia is more limited (because the patient may be under the influence of central depressants other than barbiturates).—"Chemist and Druggist," February 5, 1955.

## A.C.T.H., CORTISONE AND ASPIRIN

### Clinical Trial in Acute Rheumatic Fever

A joint trial of the relative merits of A.C.T.H., cortisone and aspirin in the treatment of acute rheumatic fever has been conducted by American and British investigators in five centres in the United States, one in Canada, and six in Great Britain (*Brit. Med. J.*, 1955, 1, 555). The effects of the three drugs were compared in children under 16 with the object of showing the relative effectiveness of each drug in (a) the course of the acute disease, and (b) preventing rheumatic heart disease. The records concern a total of 497 patients who were divided into three groups; 162 received A.C.T.H., 167 were given cortisone and 168 had aspirin.

The following dosage schedules were used: A.C.T.H.—Two different dosage schemes were given over a six-week period; one started with a total daily dose of 80 U.S.P. units and was decreased gradually to 20 units daily; the other started with 120 units daily and was decreased by stages to 20 units daily. Cortisone—The initial daily dosage was 300 mgm., decreased by stages to 50 mgm. daily. Aspirin—The total daily dosage at the beginning of treatment was 1 grain per lb. body-weight, reduced in two stages to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain per lb. Each treatment group contained approximately the same proportions of "early," "medium" and "late" cases. In each case the course of rheumatic fever was studied during the six-weeks period of treatment, then at monthly intervals for the first six months, two-monthly intervals until the end of the first year, and quarterly thereafter.

Results were evaluated from the following: temperature, pulse rate during sleep, E.S.R., joint involvement, chorea, subcutaneous nodules, erythema marginatum, heart size, atrioventricular conduction time (measured by the P-R interval) and heart murmurs. Six deaths occurred during the year's observation.

### No Significant Difference

The results indicate that there is no evidence that rheumatic fever in children can be uniformly terminated by any of the three agents. Although there is evidence that hormone treatment results in more prompt control of certain acute manifestations, there is a greater tendency for these to reappear for a short time at the end of treatment. At the end of one year, it was clear that there was no significant difference between the treatment groups in the status of the heart.—"Pharm. J.," March 12, 1955.

## PLASMA PROTEINS

### Constitution in Disease and Health

A lecture entitled "Plasma Proteins" in a series on the scientific basis of medicine was given by Dr. R. A. Kekwick at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. The known range of physico-chemical properties of protein constituents of plasma which had been prepared in a "relatively high degree of purity" was now much wider, he said, than might have reasonably been anticipated from earlier ultracentrifuge and electrophoresis studies, but there were limits to the usefulness of those studies on pathological plasma. There were several general ways quantitatively and qualitatively in which protein distribution in plasma

might alter during disease processes. In multiple myelomatosis, for example, there was usually a hyperproteinemia, and the most frequent electrophoretic finding was an enormous increase in a rather sharply defined gamma globulin. In cirrhosis, although the gamma globulin was increased in amount, it was qualitatively different from the gamma globulin in myelomatosis, for it displayed a greater degree of heterogeneity. Also the albumin was decreased in quantity although the total plasma protein was usually within the normal range.

Recently there had been found several individuals in which gamma globulin was almost completely lacking, and who suffered from recurrent infections of various kinds. On the basis of the electrophoretic findings that condition had been designated as agammaglobulinaemia, although traces of gamma globulin might be present, below the level detectable by electrophoresis. In nephrosis, which was characterised by proteinuria, the electrophoretic diagram of the plasma revealed an extreme reduction in the amount of albumin, and excessively large alpha and beta globulin peaks.

The interpretation of the significance of changes in plasma proteins in disease was on the whole very obscure. Until more was known of the origin and normal turnover rates of plasma proteins, and of the effect of specific disease processes on the turnover rate of individual processes—a subject that was being actively studied with radioisotope techniques—it would be difficult to evaluate the data which had already been accumulated. Dealing with the characteristics of some normal human plasma proteins, Dr. Kekwick said that serum albumin was probably the least complex of the proteins and its main function appeared to lie in osmotic regulation. In man it seemed that most of the antibodies of the blood occurred in the gamma globulin of plasma, and use had been made of this clinically in the employment of gamma globulin in the treatment of measles. The molecular weight of human fibrinogen had been redetermined recently on preparations of high purity, and a value of 340,000 had been obtained.—"Pharm. J.," March 5, 1955.

## BUYING DRUGS FOR HOSPITALS

A normal general hospital holds in stock about 3000 different pharmaceutical items, but 80 to 90 per cent. of its total expenditure on drugs is accounted for by only about 30 items. This is stated in the report of the sub-committee on the Hospital Pharmaceutical Service (the Linstead Committee) which was published on March 3. Total cost of drugs and dressings used in the hospital service in England and Wales during the year 1951-52 (the latest figures available) was £10,002,406. Assuming the drug cost was £6,500,000, a small number of drugs—about 100—accounted for £4,500,000. Some 40 to 50 per cent. was spent on five antibiotics, penicillin, streptomycin, chloramphenicol, aureomycin and terramycin.

Discussing ways of achieving economy in buying drugs, the report declares that except for about 100 items, based on 30 expensive and widely used drugs, contract buying by the Ministry of Health is unnecessary and uneconomical. Centralised buying, involving storage by the Ministry is probably never worthwhile. With regard to the remaining 3000 pharmaceutical items stocked by the average hospital, the report recommends buying at current prices or by competitive quotations as required from suppliers. The pooling of orders within and between different groups should be encouraged where possible.

The committee also recommends the creation of committees by each Hospital Group to examine the following proposals for economy in prescribing drugs:

(a) Authorising the use of equivalents in place of proprietary medicines in appropriate cases;

(b) Limiting the routine administration of antibiotics and vitamins;

(c) Analysing the cost of prescribing by departments or individuals;

(d) Examining the prescribing and use of each of the 30 items or so responsible for the greater part of the cost of drugs.—"Manufacturing Chemist," March, 1955.

## STABILITY OF AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS OF PHENOBARBITONE SOLUBLE

G. C. Walker and P. F. Gray  
(Canad. Med. Ass. J., 1954, 71, 8)

The stability of soluble phenobarbitone solution in water, in diluted propylene glycol, and in water containing syrup of orange or aromatic elixir was determined at 4° C., 22° C. and 30° C. during periods of 1 to 8 weeks. The concentrations examined varied from 15 to 1200 mg. per 100 ml. At 4° C. decomposition occurred only in the solutions containing 1200 mg./100 ml. and then only to the extent of 2 per cent. in 8 weeks. Raising the temperature increased the rate of deterioration; the addition of syrup of orange or aromatic elixir appeared to decrease it slightly. Propylene glycol had no significant effect on stability. Growth of a fungus occurred mainly in the simple aqueous solutions, especially in those where concentration, temperature and period of observation were at a maximum.—"J. Pharm. Pharmacol.," 7, 2, 143 (1955).

## RESERPINE IN THE TREATMENT OF HYPERTENSION

W. Hughes, E. Dennis, R. McConn, R. Ford and J. H. Moyer (J. Amer. Med. Sci., 1954, 228, 21).

Clinical trials were carried out on reserpine, one of the alkaloids extracted from the root of *Rauwolfia serpentina*, with a view to ascertaining how far it is responsible for the therapeutic effectiveness of the root and its extracts in the treatment of hypertension. In the oral trials, reserpine was given by mouth to 62 unselected out-patients after a preliminary period of observation during which the patients were given placebos. The initial dosage was 2 mg. per day in divided doses after each meal and at bedtime. If excessive sedation occurred the dose was decreased for a time. If no reduction in blood pressure occurred the dose was increased to a maximum of 6 mg. per day. Intravenous administration was tried in 17 unselected patients, the dose being 1 to 3 mg. in 100 ml. of 5 per cent. aqueous dextrose injected during 15 to 30 minutes. Blood pressures and pulse rates were recorded every 5 to 10 minutes for 5 to 6 hours after the injection. Fifteen of the patients received one dose only. Of the patients taking the drug by mouth 29/62 followed for 2 months showed a significant reduction in blood pressure, but the drug is only of moderate potency. Prolongation of treatment did not increase the proportion of patients who responded, and of 47/62 followed for 2 to 7 months, only 24 showed a significant effect. The response is slow in onset and may not be apparent for 7 days; it is not increased by raising the daily dose above 2 mg. The most frequent and troublesome side effect was nasal congestion. About one-half of the patients experienced an increase in appetite and consequential gain in weight. Drowsiness and loss of initiative and energy were common, but their frequency and severity diminished as the period of treatment increased, showing that the hypotensive

activity is not due to sedation. Almost one-fifth of the patients complained of dizziness. 13/17 patients given reserpine intravenously showed a significant reduction in blood pressure 1 to 4 hours after administration, half of them becoming normotensive. Intravenous use requires further investigation.—"J. Pharm. Pharmacol.," 7, 2, 150 (1955).

## VARIATIONS IN RESPONSE TO DRUGS

Passages from an address to the Glasgow Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society by Professor E. J. Wayne.

Professor Wayne said that he would like first to mention advances in general therapeutics, those advances that had become commonplace to the pharmaceutical profession. There was a growing appreciation of what was termed variation in individual response to drugs. It was now realised that the differences in dosage necessary to give the same effect in individuals, or the dosage necessary to give toxic effect was a function of biological reaction. The sensitisation reactions that sometimes occurred gave rise to serious toxic side-effects, and the study of those reactions were of special importance in toxicology. In the critical approach to therapeutics, the essential feature was not the use of statistics, but the use of control remedies. The patient was given an inert tablet or injection to find out if one could produce the desired effect before an active drug was tested. Unless some test of that kind was made, it was easy to over-assess the value of a drug. In testing the new hypnotics, inert tablets were given to certain patients. It was interesting to note that at least 30 per cent. said that they had enjoyed a good night's sleep. Some of the newer drugs had unpleasant side effects. In asthma, ACTH was useful. Iron deficiency anaemias still responded to ferrous sulphate, though there was some evidence that ferrous gluconate was better tolerated. Intravenous treatment should be reserved for resistant cases. The treatment of thyroid disease with radioactive iodine involved the patient in nothing more than taking what seemed to be a drink of distilled water. The actual quantity used of radioactive substance was about 1-millionth of a millionth of a gram. Eighty per cent. of that went directly into the gland. Improvement showed after three to four weeks and 80 per cent. of the patients were completely cured after six months, without any side effects. About 20 per cent. needed second courses. In reply to a question, Professor Wayne said that if radioactive isotopes were to be dispensed in a hospital there must be a physicist on the staff and the precautions were so considerable that he could not imagine therapeutic doses being dispensed outside a large hospital.—"Chemist and Druggist," January 1, 1955.

## RADIOACTIVITY IN RELATION TO PHARMACY

Abstract of lecture by Dr. C. C. Evans, Radiochemical Centre, Amersham, Eng., to the Bedfordshire Branch, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Dr. Evans said that the phenomena of radioactivity were concerned with the nucleus of the atom, and by-and-large had no effect on the chemical properties of the atom. Of the three main types of radiation,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ , only  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  were of direct importance to pharmacy and medicine, since  $\alpha$ -emitting radioisotopes were confined to a small number of heavy elements which had not yet found application in medicine. Of the two,  $\gamma$ -radiation could be regarded as a short-wave electromagnetic radiation similar to X-rays, and  $\beta$ -radiation as the emission of fast electrons. When a  $\beta$ -particle was emitted one negative charge was lost from the nucleus and the atom became an isotope, the element of next

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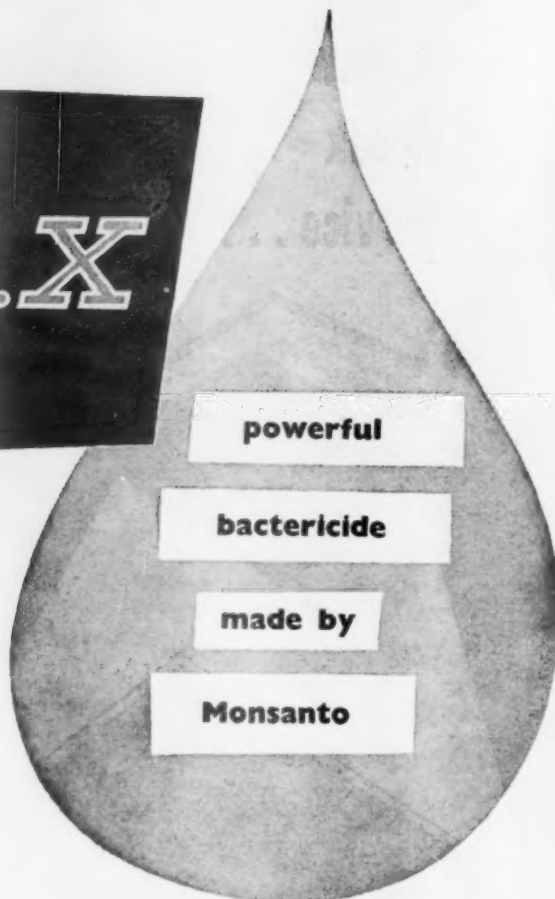
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highest atomic number. For example, radioactive calcium (calcium-45) decayed by  $\beta$ -emission to scandium-45. Similarly radioactive iodine (iodine-131) decayed to xenon-131.

Radioactivity was a manifestation of nuclear instability, due to an excess or deficiency of neutrons to protons in the nucleus. The element carbon had two natural stable isotopes, carbon-12 and carbon-13, nuclei of the atoms of which contain respectively 6 protons and 6 neutrons and 6 protons and 7 neutrons. If these ratios were altered, in effect by removing or adding neutrons to the nucleus, the isotopes carbon-10, carbon-11 and carbon-14 could be prepared, all of which are radioactive.

The shorter the half-life of an isotope—i.e., the greater the probability of its decay—the less weight of material was required to provide a given number of disintegrations. For example, carbon-14 with a half-life of 5000 years, had a specific activity of 5 curies per gm., whereas phosphorus-32, with a half-life of only 14.3 days, had a specific activity of  $2.7 \times 10^4$  curies per gm. Thus a therapeutic dose of phosphorus-32, say about 10 millicuries, was contained in only a few hundredths of a microgram of phosphorus. Naturally such small quantities could only be handled in solution. It was most important for solutions to be very carefully prepared as carrier-free quantities could easily be lost by adsorption unless conditions of, for example, cleanliness and pH were carefully controlled.

The most important single source of radioactive materials today was the nuclear reactor or atomic pile. This could simply be regarded as a rich source of neutrons which were used to bombard inactive materials put into it. Two main types of reaction were the  $n, \gamma$  and the  $n, p$ . Only the latter could be used to provide high specific-activity isotopes which were frequently needed in medicine. For example, the daily body turnover of iodine was, perhaps, only 1 mgm., and, in the examination of thyroid function, it was essential to apply the required radiation activity in a quantity of iodine-131 of that order, or less, to avoid upsetting the normal metabolic balance.

The use of radioactive materials in pharmacy and medicines was based on: (1) The fact that radioactive materials could be detected in exceedingly small amounts (tracer applications); and (2) that their radiation could be used in therapy. As examples of the tracer use Dr. Evans referred to studies on the barbiturates using carbon-14 labelling, the metabolism of the sulphur amino-acids using sulphur-35 labelling, and the evaluation of anti-thyroid drugs using the uptake of iodine-131 as a measure of their effectiveness.

In therapy, diseases in which radiations from radioactive materials could be expected to help were (a) those like cancer, where cells had to be destroyed, and (b) those affecting an organ that had an affinity for an element that had a radioactive isotope. The small number of radioactive pharmaceuticals which were offered for sale by a "well-known" American pharmaceutical firm that had done much to promote interest in those products was indicative of the limited application of radioactive diagnosis and treatment. It seemed safe to predict, however, that the future would see a much wider use made of such methods.—"Pharm. J.," March 5, 1955.

## CHEMICAL PRODUCTION IN EUROPE

In the past few years for a variety of reasons chemical production in Europe has risen at a considerably higher rate than production in other industries and this is well illustrated in the case of:—

### Petroleum Chemicals

Following the spectacular development of this industry in the U.S. during and since the war, five

European countries—France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, the U.K.—now have substantial petrochemical industries. They will soon be joined by Belgium. Investment rose from 240 million dollars in 1953 to 260 million dollars in 1954, an increase of about 8%. It is expected to go up by about 80% by 1957.

The combined index for six of the largest producers of methanol was (Base: 1950 = 100): 1951 = 128; 1952 = 107; 1953 = 129. Output rose steadily in Germany and Italy, but remained static in France during 1952-53.

Production indices for acetic acid give only a rough guide, as four countries, including the U.K., did not supply figures. The combined figures given were (Base 1950 = 100): 1951 = 127; 1952 = 102; 1953 = 122. Output in Belgium, where acetic acid is produced by the distillation of wood, was low because of the lack of demand for charcoal and the growing competition from foreign coal. Output declined in France after 1951, but the 1953 figures show signs of revival.

Available figures for acetone, though incomplete, indicate that output rose fairly steeply from 1950 onwards.

Production of phenol increased rapidly and in 1953 was probably nearly 40% above the 1950 level. Synthetic production accounts for the greater proportion of this rise.

Production of benzole in 1953 totalled 1,156,000 tons, 25% above the 1950 level. Germany accounted for the best part of this increased output.

Production of naphthalene was not so great owing to lack of demand, particularly in the U.K. and Italy. In 1953 the total output in the eight countries listed amounted to 146,000 tons, slightly less than in 1952, but about 16% more than in 1950.

Methanol, acetic acid, acetone and phenol accounted for 15% of imports of all chemical products in 1952 and 14% in 1953. The corresponding figures for exports were 10% in 1952 and 14% in 1953. Imports from the dollar area fell substantially and intra-European trade increased during the period. Imports and exports of crude products derived from coal were not large; about 2% of all chemical products in 1952 and 1953. The Netherlands was the only country which showed a large increase in imports of crude products (176%). Belgium and the U.K. recorded the biggest drop in exports (40% and 39% respectively).—"Manufacturing Chemist," March, 1955.

## CURARE ALKALOIDS

Abstract of two lectures given by Professor P. Karrer, University of Zurich, in the Senate House, University of London.

### Calabash Curare

Professor Karrer surveyed the history, production and complexity of the arrow poisons native to the north of South America. Three kinds of curare were available—those produced respectively in bamboo tubes (tube curare), in clay pots, and in calabashes. Much of the early chemical work had been concerned with tube curare, and had resulted in the introduction of tubacurarine into medicine. Calabash curare, with which the lecturer mainly dealt, was a "very potent poison" and contained at least twenty-one different chemical entities. A principal constituent was the bark of certain *Strychnos* species, but the bark itself was not very toxic. The alkaloids present were mainly tertiary bases, but the great toxicity of that group did not appear until the alkaloids were converted into the corresponding quaternary ammonium compounds. There was a suggestion therefore that three different types of plants were used in the preparation of calabash curare, one being the source of tertiary amine bases, one a source of alkali, and the third a source of a methyl-donating

constituent. The finished product contained the highly toxic principles which were all quaternary ammonium compounds. One of the constituents was one thousand times more toxic than tubacurarine—1 gm., the lecturer mentioned, would kill 300 tons of mice.

Dealing, in his second lecture, with researches that have been conducted during the past few years on calabash curare at the Zurich School of Chemistry, Professor Karrer said that the chemical entities so far isolated were alkaloids based upon an indol skeleton, and had been separated mainly by paper chromatography. Much information concerning the chemical relationships existing amongst them and their actual structure was gained with use of ultra-violet spectrography. The use of these two fairly modern techniques had enabled the workers to accomplish in months what some time ago would have taken years. Moreover, the amount of material available was sometimes in the region of 1 milligram, and, in such instances, the classical techniques would have been useless.

Professor Karrer outlined the work which had resulted in the proposal of definite constitutions for fluorocurine and mavrocurine (which included seven-membered rings).—"Pharm J.," March 19, 1955.

### U.S. VIEWS ON MULTI-DOSE CONTAINERS

The regulations controlling the use of multi-dose containers for Water for Injection U.S.P., and Isotonic Sodium Chloride Solution U.S.P., have recently been reviewed by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association.

The current United States Pharmacopoeia states that neither of the preparations shall contain a bacteriostatic, unless: (1) The preparation is marketed, in a container of less than 100 c.c., along with a specific drug for which it is to be the solvent; or (2) it is marketed in a multiple-dose container of not more than 30 c.c. (Single-dose containers are permitted up to one litre, but these must not contain a preservative.)

#### Single-dose Trend

Now the Council state in their report that the use of multiple-dose containers in the U.S.P. is intended only for preparations that are likely to be given in a number of doses in relatively quick succession; otherwise the trend is towards a single-dose or separate container for each patient.

The contents of multiple-dose vials become contaminated with unsterile air which is sucked in each time a dose is withdrawn. Indeed, it is the practice of some doctors to inject a syringe of air into the vial before withdrawing a dose. The Council state that no known bacteriostatic which is innocuous to both medicament and the patient is capable of reliably maintaining complete sterility under these conditions.

The restriction of the size of multiple-dose containers of water for injection and isotonic sodium chloride solution is supported by the Council for the following reasons:—

(1) The two preparations are used for dissolving or diluting many different drugs—and no bacteriostatic is yet known that is compatible with all commonly used medicaments.

(2) The different drugs likely to be used with the preparations include reducing agents and oxidising agents, and may be of either acidic or alkaline nature. This variation in the nature of the solution has an effect on the action of the bacteriostatic. Thus, the bacteriostatic may be effective in a neutral or acid solution, but lose all its activity in an alkaline solution.

(3) Injections in containers of 30 c.c. or more are usually administered intravenously, and most bacteriostatics are toxic when administered in large doses by this route.—"The Alchemist," March, 1955.

### CAPACITY OF TEASPOONS

An examination of the capacities of 48 teaspoons from 14 homes for six different liquids showed that the average content varied from 4.77 mls for cod-liver oil to 7.11 mls. for distilled water. This information is given in a report by C. A. Morrell and E. M. Ordway in *Drug Standards* for November-December, 1954 (p. 216). The variability of individual spoons when cod-liver oil was used was somewhat less than for the other liquids. Nevertheless, even for cod-liver oil, one spoon held only 3.4 mls., while the largest held 5.7 mls. The same spoons held 4.4 mls. and 7.7 mls. of 66 per cent. sugar solution, respectively, the ratio between the smallest and largest figure being a little less than for cod-liver oil. The authors point out that when a teaspoonful of cod-liver oil is recommended and it is intended that 5 mls. shall be taken, the average dose would be close to 4.75 mls. and the smallest and largest would be 3.4 mls. and 5.7 mls., respectively, when the spoons are filled to the brim. This variability, they say, might be important when administering to children such medicines as barbiturate solutions where the dose actually given could vary, as in the 66 per cent. sugar solutions, by as much as  $\pm 37$  per cent.—"Pharm. J.," March 5, 1955.

### EFFICIENCY OF THE INDIVIDUAL WORKER: CONFERENCE AT CAMBRIDGE

A residential conference, to be held in Cambridge, has been arranged by the Medical Research Council with the object of discussing the latest results of research directed to improving the efficiency of the individual worker. Sir Geoffrey Vickers will take the chair, and about a hundred and fifty delegates from industry and research establishments are expected. The subjects to be discussed will include the effects of environment on working capacity, the design of machinery in relation to the operator, the effects of continued or prolonged work on individual efficiency, industrial training problems, and the use which is made of research results. In addition, there will be a short film, followed by a discussion, showing the way in which psychological processes and principles have relevance in daily life and industrial production. Practical demonstrations, including working models illustrating the research work which has been carried out, will also be shown.—"Nature," March 19, 1955.

### HYPERSENSITIVITY TO AMETHOCAINE

A verdict of accidental death was recorded at an inquest at Liverpool (England) on February 12, on a 62-year-old man who collapsed in hospital while having his throat sprayed with a solution of amethocaine hydrochloride, and died three minutes later. Medical evidence showed that about  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 mil. of the solution was being used to anaesthetise the man's throat prior to bronchoscopy. About half an hour before the spraying he had been given a Decicaine lozenge to suck. That should have shown whether he was allergic to amethocaine, but the patient did not react unfavourably to it. The pathologist who had conducted a post-mortem examination on the body said that death had been caused by convulsions due to sensitivity to amethocaine. It was suggested that no satisfactory test existed for hypersensitivity to amethocaine.—"Pharm J.," March 5, 1955.

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## DISPENSING PROBLEMS

### Streptomycin Eye Drops

There have been several inquiries recently for a formula for Streptomycin Eye Drops. The proposed formula of the A.P.F. 1955 is as follows:—

Streptomycin . . . . . 50 mg. 1%  
Ophthalmic Phosphate Buffer (Cetrimide) A.P.F. . . . . to 5 ml.

Prepare in accordance with general instructions for the preparation of Eye Drops. (These instructions appeared in this column in April, 1953.)

Ophthalmic Phosphate Buffer  
(Cetrimide) A.P.F.

Cetrimide . . . . . 5 mg.  
Sodium Chloride . . . . . 520 mg.  
Sodium Acid Phosphate . . . . . 520 mg.  
Sodium Phosphate . . . . . 1184 mg.  
Distilled Water, recently  
boiled and cooled . . . . . to 100 ml.  
Dissolve and filter.



### New Formula for Syr. Glycerophos Co. A.P.F.

The proposed formula for Syr. Glycerophos Co. A.P.F. is published for the information of members. The formula has been simplified, and is of interest because it is no longer acid in reaction, so that Sodium Phenobarbitone may be dispensed with it without precipitation. The formula is as follows:—

Sodium Glycerophosphate . . . . .	150 gr.	1.71
Caffeine . . . . .	40 gr.	0.46
Solution of Strychnine Hydrochloride . . . . .	120 min.	1.25
Solution of Bordeaux B., A.P.F. . . . .	300 min.	3.12
Chloroform . . . . .	20 min.	0.21
Alcohol 90% . . . . .	40 min.	0.41
Glycerin . . . . .	2½ fl. oz.	12.5
Syrup . . . . .	12½ fl. oz.	62.5
Distilled Water to . . . . .	20 fl. oz.	100.0

Add the Caffeine to 3½ fl. oz. of Distilled Water and heat until dissolved; dissolve the Sodium Glycerophosphate in this solution, add the Solution of Strychnine Hydrochloride, the Solution of Bordeaux B., the Syrup and the Glycerin. Mix the Chloroform with the 90% Alcohol and add; shake until the Chloroform is dissolved. Add sufficient Distilled Water to make the required volume.

**Notes:** 1. This preparation is alkaline (about pH 8.4), and Sodium Phenobarbitone may be prescribed with it without precipitation.

2. When Aneurine Hydrochloride is prescribed with Compound Syrup of Glycerophosphate, A.P.F., the preparation will be acidified by the addition of 1 minim of Dilute Hydrochloric Acid to each 60 minims of the Syrup. If Phenobarbitone and Aneurine Hydrochloride are prescribed together, the acidified syrup will be used and Phenobarbitone (not Sodium Phenobarbitone) suspended with Mucilage of Tragacanth.

#### Solution of Bordeaux B.

Bordeaux B. . . . .	44 gr.
Glycerin . . . . .	2½ fl. oz.
Chloroform Water . . . . .	to 10 fl. oz.

Dissolve the Bordeaux B. in about 7 fl. oz. of the Chloroform Water, warming on a water bath if necessary; cool, add the Glycerin and sufficient Chloroform Water to produce the required volume; filter if necessary.

### Precipitated Sulphur Suspension in Alcohol

R/  
Mercuric Chloride . . . . . 0.1%  
Salicylic Acid . . . . . 2.0%  
Precipitated Sulphur . . . . . 2.0%  
Mucilage of Tragacanth 25.0%  
Industrial Methylated  
Spirit to . . . . . 8 fl. oz.  
Ft. Lot. Sig. Apply to scalp as directed.

When the Sulphur is triturated with the Mucilage of Tragacanth and an equal volume of the spirit a thickened product results in which the Sulphur is well suspended. Further dilution with alcohol renders the mucilage ineffective, and the sulphur rapidly settles. How may this be prevented?

—J.D. (Vic.).

"The viscosity of the mucilage would be retained if a further 25% of water was used in place of an equal volume of the alcohol. The product would then be rather sticky for use as a scalp lotion, and this course might not meet with the prescriber's approval. Since sulphur is readily miscible with alcohol and is well diffused on shaking, an alternative suggestion to the prescriber might be the deletion of the mucilage altogether."

### Correction—Phenazone and Phenol Incompatibility

R/  
Glycer. Acid. Carbol.  
Glycer. et Phenazon . . . . . aa 5%  
Ft. Aurist. . . . . Mitte ½ fl. oz.

The directions for dispensing the above prescription as published in this column last month should read: "Dissolve the Phenazone in 180 minims of Glycerin, add the required quantity of Glycerin of Phenol and sufficient Glycerin to make 240 minims."

### Official Abbreviations are Best

*R Cod Phos po 5*  
*Phenol po 4*  
*Alup Syrup po 1/2*  
*+ Sacch Ract 83*  
*60*  
*St. Caps*  
*Apoc 1/2*  
*R Y. x*

The above prescription was almost dispensed as "Phenol. gr. 4." The instructions "repeat once," however, gave a lead that the preparation may have been a Specified Drug (Victoria's name for a Restricted Drug). On reflection "PHENOB." short for phenobarbitone, seemed a more likely interpretation. This was subsequently confirmed by the prescriber.

—M.V.M. (Vic.)





# Prescription Proprietaries and New Drugs

By Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S., of the Pharmaceuticals Department, Victorian College of Pharmacy.

## Some Alkaloidal Drugs for Hypertension

VERATRUM PRODUCTS		
PRODUCT	COMPOSITION AND STRENGTH	PACK
PROVELL MALEATE (Lilly)	Protoveratrine A & B (Maleates) alkaloids from Veratrum album Tabs. 0.5 mg.	100
VERILOID (Riker)	Amorphous alkaloids of Veratrum viride Tabs. 1 mg. Tabs. 2 mg.	100 50 and 100
VERILOID V.P. (Riker)	Veriloid 2 mg. Phenobarbitone 15 mg. Tablets	50 and 100
VERILOID (Intravenous) (Riker)	0.4 mg./c.c. ampoules 5.3 c.c.	Boxes of 6
VERILOID (Intramuscular) (Riker)	1 mg./c.c. ampoules 2.15 c.c.	Boxes of 6
RAUWILOID & VERILOID (Riker)	See under Rauwolfia Products	
PUROVERINE (Sandoz)	Protoveratrine A & B Alkaloids from Veratrum album Tablets 0.25 mg. ampoules 0.1 mg./ml.	30, 100, 500 6, 12

RAUWOLFIA SERPENTINA PRODUCTS		
NAME	COMPOSITION & STRENGTH	PACK
SERPASIL (Ciba)	Reserpine Alkaloid Tabs. 0.1 mg. Tabs. 0.25 mg. Amps. 1 mg./c.c.	50, 250 40, 200 5, 20
RAUWILOID (Riker)	Total alkaloids Tabs. 2 mg.	20, 60
RAUWILOID + VERILOID (Riker)	Rauwiloid 1 mg. Veriloid 3 mg.	25, 100
RAUWILOID + HEXAMETHONIUM (Riker)	Rauwiloid 1 mg. Hexamethonium Cl. 250 mg.	100
RAUDIXIN (Squibb)	Standardised Whole Root Tabs. 50 mg.	25, 100, 1000
SERPINA (Himalaya Drug Co.)	Total alkaloids Tabs. 4 mg.	50
SERFIA (Knoll Labs.)	Selected alkaloids Tabs. 0.2 mg. Tabs. 0.4 mg.	50, 100 40, 100
RESERPIN (Andrews)	Reserpine alkaloid Tabs. 0.1 mg. Tabs. 0.25 mg.	50, 200 50, 200
SERTENSIN (P.D.)	Reserpine alkaloid Tabs. 0.25 mg.	100
RAUWOLFIA (Andrews)	Total alkaloids Tabs. 0.4 mg. Tabs. 1 mg.	50, 200 50, 200
SANDRIL with PYRONIL (Lilly)	Reserpine 0.25 mg. Pyronil (antihistamine) 7.5 mg. Tablets	100

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F002

# How to Use Your Reference Library

By C. A. McCALLUM, B.A.  
Chief Librarian, Public Library of Victoria

Men are curious creatures. And it is probably true to say that chemists are amongst the most curious of men.

The adjective is, of course, used in its original and proper sense. It implies inquisitiveness and eagerness to learn, although some cynics might translate it as "nosey." However that may be, the fact is that great numbers of people do like to know things and are always seeking to learn more. Often, indeed, they cannot rest until their curiosity is satisfied and the question that is troubling them has been answered.

This is particularly true—as hinted above—of those whose work is with the sciences, but applies also in industrial and commercial activities and in purely academic pursuits. Without knowledge there can be no certainty and no authority. Man's constant need, therefore, is for information—more and more information, on a wide-ranging host of subjects. For most people it is essential in these bustling and competitive times that this information must be readily available and must be presented in the form required. It is sought in a multitude of places—in the laboratory, in the field, in the workshop and vicariously through association with other men's minds and activities. Wherever this information and knowledge be sought, however, sooner or later the enquirer finds himself dependent upon the printed word—the record of other men's investigations and researches, trials and errors, conjectures and conclusions. For the printed word he turns to books and related materials—reports, pamphlets, journals and documents of all kinds—and for these he goes eventually, if not at the beginning, to a library—a particular kind of library, a reference library. For a good reference library is a living encyclopaedia, its bookstock a mass of knowledge and information, properly arranged and made ready for service. This is the place where books are made most fully productive, and their contents are brought most efficiently and effectively to the point of use.

The reference library may be a general one, with information on every possible aspect of man's knowledge and activities. In that case, it must be a very large library indeed and one thinks of such institutions as the British Museum and the Library of Congress overseas, and the large State libraries of our own country. Or the reference library may specialise in a particular subject—of science or technology, law or medicine or some aspect of the humanities. In such a library, the field will be narrowed, of course, but the user will find greater depth of reference material, with an infinity of detail which is probably not available in the larger but less specialised collections. The number of such libraries in Australia and overseas is very considerable, and is limited only by the number of subjects and ideas with which the mind of man can concern itself.

Granting that certain types of libraries—reference libraries—are the sources to which the enquirer must eventually go for information, the question then arises, "How does one use a reference library?"

The first answer to this is that it is necessary for the enquirer to know what information he is seeking. Every reference librarian can tell of hundreds of cases where people have come to him uncertain in their own minds of just what they desire to find out. It is desirable, therefore, to define quite clearly in one's own mind the question which the reference librarian is being called upon to answer. Secondly the enquirer should be as precise and as certain as possible in stating his enquiry. People often ask for books on "chemistry" when they really want material on selenium or effervescent salts or photographic emulsions; or they enquire for books

on motor cars when all they require is the wiring diagrams for some particular vintage car which they have recently acquired. It is good practice, and time-saving, to be specific and definite in making an enquiry. If the query is too specialised for the librarian to understand he will say so, but it is fair to assume that the usual reference librarian, whilst certainly not an expert on all subjects, is by training and experience a reasonably well-informed individual, who will have a very fair idea of his enquirer's needs.

Then it is very important to know the quantity and the quality of the information sought. It is so easy in most large libraries to swamp the enquirer with books, and magazines, and references of all sorts, when all he wants is a short, authoritative statement of fact; it is equally possible to load the tyro with difficult and very advanced material or to annoy the expert by presenting him with a simple and elementary exposition of a subject of which he is already a master. It is helpful and wise, therefore, to advise the reference librarian of one's level of knowledge and the time one has available when seeking his aid.

Having a clear picture of what one is seeking, having expressed it simply, clearly and precisely, and having indicated the amount and the quality of information desired, one then asks "How do I go about getting such information?"

The next step is to familiarise oneself with those quick aids to information which every reference library possesses—encyclopaedias both general and special, dictionaries of words and of terms, yearbooks of all kinds. It is important to know the coverage of these works, how they are arranged and indexed, whether the information contained within them is authoritative and up to date. It will be found that such books of reference will answer a large proportion of questions, even many of those asked by the expert.

Then, and only then, it is good to learn the use of the library's main catalogues. These will probably be on cards, although other materials used may vary from books in sheaf form to entries photographed on microfilm. If on cards, it will be found that these are arranged in one of two ways: they may be in alphabetical order with author entries, subject cards and titles all in one sequence—a "dictionary" catalogue; or they may be arranged according to subjects as indicated by a number or letter system—a "classified" catalogue. There are points to be said in favour of each method, according to the nature of the library and the type of person using it. It should be said, however, that an understanding and appreciation of either system is quite possible for the average layman, i.e., non-librarian. The enquirer should never allow himself to be frightened of the catalogue, however large and impressive it may appear at first sight. In any case the reference librarian will gladly explain the use of his catalogue and be only too happy to know that another of his clients is ready to make preliminary investigations, at least, by himself.

The use of the catalogue is linked with an understanding of the library's classification system—the manner in which its books are arranged on the shelves, the means by which related subject matter is brought together in the one place. Most libraries still use the Dewey Classification, a system which has at once the merits of extreme simplicity and, if necessary, of great detail, a system moreover which speaks a universal language and is found in use all over the world. A few librarians, striving for an "ideal" scheme of classification, are employing other systems, and some of these are very good. The enquirer is well advised therefore, to familiarise himself with whatever form of classifica-

tion is used in the library to which he goes regularly, so that he may save himself and the librarian any unnecessary expenditure of time.

But there is a mass of information to be obtained from sources which do not always appear in the main catalogue and which are not always classified for placing on the shelves. Reports, memoranda, bulletins and publications of government bodies, learned societies and scientific institutions often contain information of great value, and they should never be forgotten or overlooked. Periodicals, of course, are particularly important; they are more up to date than books, often less formal than official documents, and always are gold mines of information. To the research worker in the sciences, to the latter-day sociologist, to the manufacturer and business man, the hobbyist and the artist, the library's files of periodicals are invaluable. Every reference library in these days is able to make its contents readily available by the use of specially printed indexes of various kinds. The library user is strongly recommended to learn about those indexes which cover the field of interest in which he is working. The librarian will be happy to explain, too, and illustrate the use of bibliographies, reading lists, documents in vertical files, the use of microfilm for copying, and in some libraries, the reading of reference material on microcards.

All this understanding of the services of the library will be valueless, of course, if the enquirer does not also take pains to learn the actual working programme of the institution. There is little point in arriving at the front door at 9 a.m. if it does not open until 10; conversely it is idle to complain that the library is never open to business people when in fact it is open on six days a week throughout each day and until late in the evenings. It is helpful to know what books are on "open access" and what are in the "stacks"; the manner in which the library's octavos and folios are arranged in different sequences; the method of filling in a "call slip" to obtain the use of a reserved book, and other housekeeping details associated with the library's procedures.

But finally and above all, it is essential that the enquirer should not think that these various terms and practices are part of a mumbo jumbo of librarianship, devices used by the librarian to elevate his craft into a mystery. Librarianship must have its language and its practices, but they have been tried out over many years and modern efficiency has discarded whatever is not essential to good service. Certain minutiae are still there, because they mean something and librarians have tidy minds. Thus a colon is not used when a semi-colon is required, and italics have a different implication from capital letters.

But librarians today think mostly in terms of service; they do not try to hide their books away, or to mystify the enquirer, or to make unnecessary work for themselves. So while it is proper and helpful for anybody to learn how to use a reference library, it is also quite proper and wise to make full use of the librarian—he would not be a librarian if he did not have a sense of vocation, and an abiding interest not only in his books, but also in those who come to make use of them.

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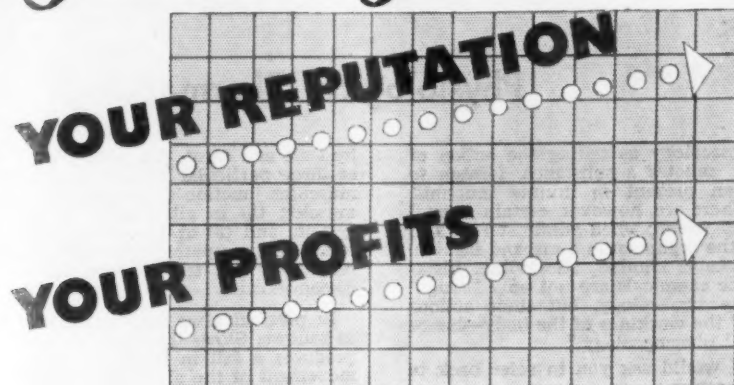
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PREMTSSA



# Pharmacology for Pharmacy

By F. H. Shaw, M.Sc., Ph.D.(Lond.), Professor of Pharmacology, University of Melbourne.

## Third Article

### Physiological Pharmacology I

One thinks of pharmacology as telling the action of drugs. A drug usually denotes a substance, foreign to the body, which, when present in minute amounts, affects it profoundly. There are, however, certain normal constituents of the body which, when administered, also alter the behaviour of the organism in a marked fashion. Such substances are acetyl choline, adrenaline, histamine, etc. These organic chemicals are not only "drugs" and have their own pharmacology, but their actions form part and parcel of the workings of the body—hence the term "physiological pharmacology."

Before we proceed I would ask you to refer back to the first article of this series.

**Acetyl choline.** This compound was first synthesised from choline and acetic anhydride, in 1870. Choline had, of course, long been known as a constituent of plant and animal cells. The ester remained a chemical curiosity for many years. Then two pharmacologists, Reid Hunt and (Sir) Henry Dale investigated its pharmacological properties, thinking at the time, that it had no connection with the body. Some years later it was isolated from horse spleen and interest in it quickened. Hunt and Dale had found four important facts about acetyl choline (A Ch). It slowed the heart rate, its action was antagonised (abolished) by atropine, enhanced (synergised) by eserine and was inactivated by blood (later this was shown to be due to an enzyme—cholinesterase).

In 1925 an Austrian pharmacologist by the name of Otto Loewi was tackling a very important problem—Humoral Transmission. When a nerve joins a muscle there is a discontinuity and the impulse has to jump a gap at the neuro-muscular junction. There are similar gaps (synapses) in all ganglia, where one nerve fibre impinges upon a nerve cell. We now know that the impulse bridges the junction or synapse by liberating a chemical substance at the nerve ending which diffuses across the gap and stimulates the muscle or nerve cell on the other side. Such a procedure is referred to as the humoral transmission of the impulse. This mode of transmission was first demonstrated by Loewi in a delightfully simple experiment. It is possible to remove the beating heart from a frog with its nerve (vagus) attached and place a tube, called a cannula, containing nutrient fluid into the chamber of the heart (ventricle). When the vagus is stimulated by an electric current the heart slows and eventually stops beating. An impulse has passed down the nerve and communicated itself to heart muscle fibres, across the nerve muscle junction. If the liquid in the cannula is now removed and placed in another cannula in a second heart, this latter heart ceases to beat also. Loewi deduced that a chemical substance was formed at the vagal endings which diffused into the ventricle and so into the nutrient fluid. This substance (humoral transmitter) when transferred to the second heart, also brought it to a standstill. It now remained to identify this chemical messenger. Loewi has recounted that the principle of this experiment came to him in a dream. As Loewi was later awarded the Nobel Prize for this research one can value this dream at £10,000.

The identification of the transmitter as Ach. resulted from the previously known properties of Ach. elicited

by Dale and Hunt. We now know that Ach. is liberated at three particular regions in the body: (1) the neuro-muscular junction (the union of a voluntary nerve and muscle); (2) in all ganglia in the autonomic nervous system, and (3) at the endings of postganglionic fibres in the parasympathetic nervous system. Such liberation results in the transmission of the impulse at these discontinuities.

In particular we may summarise the actions of Ach. as follows: Slows the heart, dilates blood vessels and so produces a fall in blood pressure. Increases tone and movement of the alimentary canal. Causes secretion of tears, sweat and saliva.

In the discussion of the properties of a drug one should never omit to mention methods of identification and assay. A drug is identified by its pharmacological properties. In the case of Ach. by the fact that (a) slows the heart and produces a fall in blood pressure; (b) contracts a strip of isolated intestine. Of course, numerous substances do this, but the test is made more specific by the fact that the above reactions are abolished by atropine and synergised by eserine (see on). This, of course, corresponds to the qualitative assay of chemistry. There is, as one would expect, also quantitative analysis, but in this case the amount to be assayed is usually too small to be detected chemically. Therefore we use biological assay (this will be described fully in later articles). In general the intensity of the action of a drug is proportional to the amount present. So the fall in blood pressure produced by the unknown solution of Ach. is compared with that produced by a standard solution. When the lowering of blood pressure is equal in both cases the two solutions have the same strength. The contraction of the rectus abdominus (stomach) muscle of the frog produced by Ach. may be produced in the same manner.

Despite its great physiological role Ach. has no place in therapeutics. This is because it is not absorbed orally and if injected it is immediately destroyed by an enzyme when it gets into the blood stream. Two Ach. derivatives are however used. They are acetyl  $\beta$  methyl choline (Mechoyl) and carbaminoylcholine (Carbachol). These compounds are used to control a periodically racing heart or to induce patients with post-operative retention to pass urine.

**Atropine.** — Although this drug does not occur in the body, but only in plants, nevertheless it is always considered in conjunction with Ach., so intimately is its pharmacology linked to this drug. The concomitant use of these two drugs illustrates a very important principle of general pharmacology, viz.: antagonism. The previous administration of one drug often prevents the subsequent action of a second drug. Just how antagonism takes place is not known exactly, but we shall discuss this in later articles. Atropine does not abolish all the actions of Ach., only those related to parasympathetic nerve endings. That is to say, although Ach. is liberated at junction of voluntary nerves and muscles and that if this Ach. were not formed we would be paralysed, we know very well that atropine does not cause paralysis for the very good reason that it does not antagonise

Ach. at this region. The reason for this differential antagonism is again one of pharmacology's secrets. The antagonism at parasympathetic nerve endings therefore gives one a principle with which one can "predict" the pharmacology of this drug. In the presence of atropine the functions of parasympathetic nervous system are not performed, or the opposite actions of those of Ach. are obtained. So we have a drying of the mouth (cessation of secretion of saliva), an increase in heart rate, dilation of the pupil and an inability to focus, inhibition of movements of the alimentary canal (with a lessening of gastric secretion) and of the bladder.

Atropine is a very useful drug in medicine. It is always given before an operation if ether is to be the anaesthetic. Ether is a very irritant chemical and causes a copious flow of saliva and secretions from the glands in the bronchi. As the anaesthetised patient is unable to cough, these secretions would run down into the lungs and interfere with breathing. An injection of atropine checks such a flow.

The eye-doctor obtains a better vision of your retina if the pupil is dilated with atropine (homatropine is usually preferred as it is shorter acting). Because it checks formation of acid in the stomach and lessens movement it may relieve the pain of gastric ulcer. Combined with morphine it counteracts the spasm of the ureter which may be induced by this drug and adds to the sedative effect. In some unknown way it alleviates paralysis agitans. Belladonna plasters, liniments or ointments for the relief of local pain are of no clinical value—although of ancient lineage.

**Hyoscine (Scopolamine).** This drug is a half-brother of atropine. Its actions are identical with the exception that the former usually has a more sedative effect on the central nervous system. This includes the remarkable property of inducing a forgetfulness or amnesia. Therapeutically it is used as an effective motion sickness remedy, but there is the disadvantage that dry mouth, inability to focus and sedation are common with therapeutic doses. The soporific action finds use in psychiatry. A combination with morphine results in sedation and amnesia, the basis of its earlier use as "twilight sleep" in obstetrics.

**Eserine and Neostigmine.** Just as one cannot think of Ach. without thinking of atropine, so eserine immediately springs to mind. This drug (and the synthetic neostigmine) prevents the action of cholinesterase—the enzyme which destroys Ach. Hence if one administers eserine the result is an overactivity of all those regions where Ach. is produced, in particular the parasympathetic and the voluntary branches of the nervous system. If Ach. is injected after eserine its action is enhanced. This is referred to as synergism — another important pharmacological phenomenon.

The medicinal use of eserine includes the reduction in size of the motatropine dilated pupil and the lessening of intra-ocular pressure in glaucoma. Eserine is also used as a purgative in veterinary medicines. Neostigmine finds, in man, employment in the treatment of myasthenia gravis. This condition arises from a defect in the humoral transmission mechanism at the voluntary neuromuscular junction. Either the production or effectiveness of the Ach. released at this region is reduced and the patient at first appears very weary and later may be paralysed. By preventing the enzymatic destruction of Ach. neostigmine temporarily restores the transmission at the nerve-muscle junction and the paralysis is alleviated.

So we see that pharmacology is not just the compilation of a list of drug actions alongside a similar list of therapeutic uses. It is a study of interaction of drugs with cells of the body according to a definite order and the medicinal employment follows a study of this pattern.



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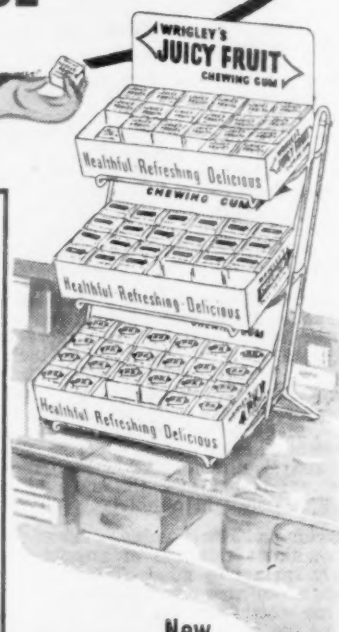
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# Presentation of Final Examination Diplomas and Fellowship Certificates

## Victorian Ceremony

Three hundred and seventy-five persons attended the Third Annual Presentation of Final Examination Diplomas and Fellowship Certificates in the Union Theatre, University of Melbourne, on the night of May 11.

Included in the audience were the successful students and their parents, chemists with whom they had served apprenticeship, members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, members of the lectorial staff of the College of Pharmacy and representatives of other pharmaceutical organisations.

In the absence of the President (Mr. Ivan J. Thompson) Mr. Eric Scott, Vice-President, presided.

Mr. Scott expressed extreme regret that their President, because of continued illness, was unable to be present at the ceremony. The audience, he was sure, would share the disappointment of members of the Council and the staff that the President was not with them.

Mr. Scott said this was an historic night for the College, which had rendered so much service to the State of Victoria in the training of pharmaceutical chemists to the high standard of the State.

For nearly 100 years the Society—the oldest Pharmaceutical Society in Australia—had carried that responsibility and performed its work well. Tonight they were justifiably proud to see another batch of students making their way into pharmacy, carrying with them the high ideals and principles with which they had been imbued in the College. They were setting out, he was confident, with a determination to maintain the honour of the profession.

Professor Murdoch, one-time Professor of English at the University of Melbourne, in one of his delightful essays, classified human beings into four categories—those who knew everything about everything; those who knew nothing about anything; those who knew many things about something; and those who knew something about many things. The pharmaceutical chemist fell into the latter category because the public insisted that he should know something about everything.

The house of the human mind had many windows, and it was an important duty of the College teaching staff to help the students keep those mental windows clear. If they became sullied or clouded the educated mind was denied some picture of the overall trend of College education, which was to teach the student to see clearly through all the windows.

Mr. Scott quoted as a bright example of one who sees clearly through all the windows, their guest speaker that night—Dr. Byron L. Stanton. He extended to him a cordial welcome, as he did also to Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, President of the Pharmacy Board, and Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, Dean of the College, as well as to the students, their parents, friends and former masters.

### Dr. Stanton's Address—"Then and Now"

When I was honoured by your Society with an invitation to deliver an oration on this occasion, I was, in the Shakespearean rather than in the pharmaceutical sense, "distilled almost to a jelly with the act of fear"—primarily at the prospect of delivering an oration at all, and secondly, lest any homely words of mine should ever masquerade under that ornate and grandiose title.

However, I accepted readily on being assured that my main duty was to greet the new graduates and welcome them into the professional fold with a few well-chosen words of paternal advice, lightly garnished with customary platitude.

But here, sir, a difficulty arises, right from the outset. My own association with pharmacy, falling a little short of the half century, I find myself still in the role of a student, and it is a well-known fact that we students are peculiarly allergic to advice—particularly when delivered with platitudinous ponderosity.

However, even when given, it does no harm, for it is never taken. In fact the modern student is so charged with radioactive initiative, he reserves for himself the right to make his own mistakes and to glean wisdom from his own experience. Probably because of this adaptability and initiative each successive group of graduates has amply kept pace with the enormous strides that this century has made, both in the quality and therapeutic efficiency of medicaments and in the economic conditions of their production.

I would therefore prefer in this address to review some aspects of the changed and changing conditions as they bear on medicine and pharmacy. In my own days of apprenticeship, the general conditions and the working hours of the apprentice were eminently calculated to make Pharmacy Jack a dull boy. We opened for business at 8 a.m. and closed at 11 p.m., except on Saturdays, when, through some faulty link in the chain of legal enactments, it was apparently not necessary to close at all. However, probably out of respect for the approaching Sabbath, the last horse-drawn tram having passed the door, we closed at 11.30—always providing that, by that time, business had come to a complete standstill. Sunday brought some relief with only seven hours on duty.

The apprentice, probably overpaid at 2/6 a week—a lordly six pounds ten shillings a year—usually was allowed two nights a week off duty and alternate Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Of course, even in those days a margin for increasing skill was recognised; though the Arbitration Court does not appear to have made any positive announcement on the subject. For this reason his salary was actually doubled in the second year—a fact that can only be interpreted as indicating the outstanding qualities of the apprentice of that day. His salary was doubled again in the fourth year, and having received a total payment of £65 for his four years of hard labour, he passed, after graduation, into the millionaire class at £3 a week.

No doubt the apprentice of that day lived a sober, righteous, upright and godly life. He had no alternative!

Living and working conditions based on a sounder economy have certainly improved since those days. In fact, the improvement is so widespread and generally accepted that, in another generation, we will have completely run out of humble beginnings for our great men.

Early days in the pharmacy the apprentice picked up such crumbs of pharmaceutical education as he could in the intervals between dusting and sweeping, washing bottles, packing various chemicals and proprietaries for ready sale, and running messages. In his spare time he was entrusted with the sale of postage stamps—one of

the minor but irritating perquisites of pharmacy at that time.

Then as his status advanced he was conceded the privilege of grinding up a hundredweight of cascara bark for liquid extract, or of mixing the ingredients for 28 lb. of compound liquorice powder. After some years, having in the meantime turned out gallons of simple tinctures, infusions, decoctions, syrups and liniments, and having developed muscles that would not be unworthy of the village blacksmith in the process of massing thousands of pills, and rubbing up stock ointments ad infinitum, he was promoted for limited periods under heavy supervision, to the dispensing counter. So limited was this experience that I think the few prescriptions I dispensed in the final examination almost doubled it.

This may appear to be an uncharitable recollection of the conditions of pharmacy at that period—and perhaps a libel on the master pharmacist, but this is not so. The conscientious master pharmacist did his best for the apprentice, but the education of that day was **traditional rather than progressive**, emphasis being placed on the **manipulative arts of pharmacy** rather than on its **scientific basis**.

From current text books one learned much relating to the physical aspects of extraction from crude drugs and of the manipulative arts, but on the subject of *Materia Medica* one acquired most extensive, exact and detailed misinformation relating to a series of medieval and pharmacologically unproven drugs.

The collegiate education was sketchy and meagre in the extreme. Having passed a very simple preliminary examination the apprentice was required to attend morning sessions at the College for a period of 10 months only, during one year of his apprenticeship. These sessions were devoted to lectures on the basic principles of Chemistry, *Materia Medica* and Botany—with two hours weekly devoted to simple analytical chemistry. Pharmacaceutics as an individual subject hardly found a place at all—about half an hour a week being allotted to it, and that as a lecture demonstration only. At the end of this course we passed—or didn't pass—an intermediate examination, now the third year examination. Attendance at lectures might be done during any year of the apprenticeship, and financially minded employers preferred to get it over in the first year, when the burden of having an apprentice working for half time only, at something less than three farthings an hour, was not so crippling.

For the final examination the College offered tutorial instruction for one half day a week over a period of five months, but as attendance was not compulsory, and as the tutorials covered a very small and haphazard portion of the syllabus, the major part of the preparation for final exams was done by extra-mural coaching. Ultimately, one scrambled through the examination, much like the mariners of old—by guess and by God.

One hardly needs to stress the progress made in this sphere—compulsory attendance at lectures and practical work for part time during each year of the apprenticeship, followed by annual examinations; the wider scope of the work entailed, with emphasis on pharmacaceutics; and the inclusion of more relative subjects, ranging from general biology to forensic pharmacy and even business methods. A full complement of theory with enough practice to test it for blowholes.

The College of that day differed very little structurally from the County Court House, for which role it was designed and in which capacity it served for many years. Three main rooms were devoted to collegiate activities. A single lecture room, which would accommodate some fifty students, a large, sparsely furnished chemistry laboratory with high walls and a handsome ecclesiastically designed ceiling—obviously a lecture hall in the original design; and the third room, now the museum and students' library, which was the

main court room. As one entered, passing under the public gallery, long since demolished, one faced the ornate polished mahogany bench from which the presiding magistrate was wont to dispense summary justice. Since that time wonders have been wrought in the way of structural alterations and additions, but the growth of pharmacy has long since rendered the present College totally inadequate even for current community needs. With our rapidly expanding population the new College at Parkville—a dream which will soon have concrete foundations—has become a vital and urgent necessity.

That such excellent work is being done at the College under conditions of stress, over crowding and inconvenience is a tribute to the organising ability and wholehearted enthusiasm of my old friend and colleague, Mr. Dean Sissons.

The British Pharmacopoeia of the period of which I speak, and I cut my pharmaceutical teeth on the Pharmacopoeia of 1898, was doubtless a great advance on its predecessor of 1885; but compared with the current edition of 1953, and viewed in retrospect, it rather recalls the title of a well-known comedy, "Much Ado About Nothing." It had, doubtless, with much courage on the part of the Commission, discarded many drugs and galenicals sanctioned in the previous edition. These included such preparations as poultices of linseed and mustard, of yeast and hemlock, enemata of aloes, asafoetida, opium and turpentine, confections of opium, dogrose and scammony.

It is interesting to speculate as to whether such preparations as confection of dogrose and poultices of yeast may have been precursors of coming therapeutic practices. In wartime England, of recent memory, the population was urged to go into the byways and gather the hips and haws of the dogrose to make into a confection as a readily available and economic source of the antiscorbutic vitamin C.

The yeast poultice (commonly made from moist beer yeast and flour, or, for the more discriminating section of the community, from dried yeast, milk and slippery elm) rather suggests the present day use of antibiotics for local application—for, after all, the antibiotics are simply the aggressive and defensive metabolites of soil organisms which are biologically classified with yeasts.

Prior to the B.P. '98 drugs were almost entirely of vegetable origin. The main claims for adoption of these plant members were that they were bitter or aromatic, pain relieving or sedative, narcotic or purgative—with very strong emphasis on the purgative value. Almost miraculous properties were attributed to many of these substances, which we now know to be therapeutically inert—their supposed medicinal value having a background of medieval mystery and magic, of folklore and empiricism or perhaps just wishful thinking.

Most of these substances, having been weighed in the therapeutic balance and found wanting, have been banished, but two which have once more gate-crashed into the therapeutic field will serve to illustrate the pharmacological misconceptions of the time.

The first, Chondrodendron, which was reputed to have diuretic properties, is now found to be the main source of "curare" which, given by injection, will cause a temporary muscular paralysis and is now used as a muscular relaxant in anaesthesia and in induced or other convulsive states.

The second, Picrotoxin, a poisonous principle from the Levant nuts or fish berries, was alleged to prevent the night sweats of phthisis (in the parlance of the day). It is now recognised as a potent stimulant having application as an antidote in barbiturate poisoning.

Certainly there were a few drugs at this time having specific curative properties. The purple foxglove, digitalis, was known to be life-saving in certain cases of

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heart failure—always providing that in its mode of collection, drying and storage, its heart tonic principle had not been destroyed. Mercury given in various forms, in potion or pill, by inunction through the skin or in vapour baths did exert an unpredictable but on the whole curative effect on syphilis.

Quinine and various vinous extracts of cinchona were successful in most cases of malaria—suppressive, if not curative in the forms and doses given—but despite these few effective drugs, the blind faith of our fore-



**Presentation of Final Examination Certificate. Left: Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, President of the Pharmacy Board. Right: Miss Beverley Cohen.**

bears in the curative value of herbs and simples was evaporating in the dawn of pharmacological research.

Synthetic chemistry was developing, but had not produced the therapeutic marvels that we have today. The main synthetics of the B.P. '98 were the salicylates and benzoates, pain relievers of the acetanilide group, and some heavy artillery in the hypnotic field, the sulphonal group. These, however, were viewed with suspicion and disfavour, the main reason being the universal acceptance of the dictum "The Lord hath created medicines out of the earth, and he that is wise will not abhor them."

For example, the salicylates had hitherto been produced from the oils of wintergreen and sweetbitch, and there was a consensus of prescribing opinion that these "natural" salicylates, being created out of the earth, were gifts of God and therefore acceptable. The synthetic form on the other hand was presumably an invention of the devil and many immediate and remote evils were predicted for its adoption. In point of fact, earliest samples were somewhat toxic, but that was not so much due to the wickedness of making it from phenol, as from the wickedness of not removing the last traces of phenol from the final product.

Vaccine and antitoxic therapy was in its infancy, and many unfortunate sequels had placed it under grave suspicion. Direct human inoculation from a calf infected with cowpox, and subsequent arm-to-arm inoculation had been followed by such gross mixed infections and disease transmissions as to make vaccination a major risk.

Diphtheria antitoxin had established itself, but severe reactions and even occasional fatalities, which we now know to have been anaphylactic, had placed it under a cloud.

Hormones and vitamins were suspected, but unidentified, and except for the use of dry but unstandardised thyroid their therapeutic application was a matter for speculation.

The idea of harnessing to the therapeutic waggon for the benefit of mankind those products of metabolism of the soil fungi—penicillin, streptomycin and many others—which we now class as "antibiotics," was not even on the horizon. These aggressive and defensive metabolites elaborated by the soil fungi to help solve their own housing and other domestic problems were not unknown—but did not appear to have any place in medicinal therapy.

Principles of sterilisation of solutions for percutaneous injections were not fully appreciated, and even as late as the B.P. 1914, such injections were made by dissolving the unsterilised drug in cooled boiled distilled water. In consequence many stock injections were heavily bewiskered with moulds.

It thus came about that the confidence in vegetable and other *Materia Medica* of the day, being undermined and there being little in sight to replace these drugs, an unhappy spirit of nihilism—of therapeutic don't-care-a-damnateness—prevailed in the medicine of that period. The physician prescribed as a concession to tradition—a triumph of hope over experience—rather than from confidence and conviction.

This was reflected in the complex and pretentious prescriptions of that time—so far removed from the direct simple prescribing of today. The "gun-shot" prescription was common—a means of discharging both barrels, heavily charged with medicaments, into a flock of symptoms, in the hope of bringing down a couple and winging the rest. Not rarely seen was that precursor of "medicinal" psychotherapy, the A.D.T. mixture, which the cognoscenti of the day interpreted and dispensed as "any damn thing."

In the interval between then and the present, developments in chemistry and physics, physiology and pharmacology, and in many related sciences have produced medicaments and therapeutic measures which have brought about a return of optimism.

Chemotherapy had provided specific strait-jackets to confine and ultimately destroy the causes of many diseases—malaria, syphilis, leprosy and amoebic dysentery and a host of others.

Larvicides, insecticides and insect repellents are available to destroy or keep at bay the insect vectors and carriers of disease. Antibiotics have brought many hitherto incurable diseases under control.

Vaccines and agents for active immunisation—rendered safe in various ways—have anticipated and overcome the susceptibility to many diseases and hopes are justifiably high for the ultimate conquest of infantile paralysis.

Antitoxins and agents for passive immunity have been concentrated and many allergens removed, but even where these be present the antihistamine group of drugs has come to the relief of allergies.

Hormones, and various gland products, many synthetically prepared and modified to exert greater physiological activity than the natural hormones, are being used for replacement in glandular deficiencies and in other cases to repair a faulty link in the endocrine chain.



Mr. S. W. Hayes receives his Fellowship Diploma from Mr. E. Scott, Vice-President Pharmaceutical Society.

Vitamins are isolated and rationally used for the prevention and cure of appropriate deficiency diseases and irrationally applied for everything else.

Radioactive isotopes and cytotoxic drugs not only carry their destructive activity to specifically malignant cells, but are playing a notable part in the elucidation of many physiological and pharmacological problems.

Of course, one has to bear in mind that progress always exacts its payment. In the bad old days when one prescribed for a patient, one could rest assured that if the medicine did little good, it certainly did no harm, and the prescriber's sleep and digestion were not disturbed by anxiety.

Modern drugs, on the other hand, though marvels of specific therapeutic efficiency, may have many unwanted, often dangerous, side reactions—blood destruction, physical damage to the nervous system, intractable dermatitis, prevention of development and absorption of vitamins, and many others. The closest watch must be kept on the patient lest ill befall.

This notwithstanding, the knowledge that we have actual remedies for diseases which hitherto had been uniformly fatal is well worth all the coincident anxieties. In the naive philosophy of an old jingle—

"This world that we're living in  
Is mighty hard to beat.

You get a thorn with every rose,  
But ain't the roses sweet."

Though, in this address, stress has been given to medicinal agents, other factors have largely contributed to the positive health outlook of the present day—more wholesome dietetic habits, public health measures, industrial hygiene, education and the increasing awareness of incipient forms of disease at a curable stage, and a growing capacity on the part of the man in the street to see with his mental eye (and therefore avoid) the micro-organismal causes of disease.

In this connection I like to recall some observations of the great physician, William Osler: "No longer do we mock the heart

wrung with the grief of loss with the words, "Whom the Lord loveth, he chasteneth" when we know that the milk should have been sterilised. Nor do we suggest, in times of epidemic peril, 'It is for our sins we suffer,' when we know the drainage is bad."

We are living in an intensely vital age, full of activity, progress and promise, and I cannot but feel a twinge of envy of the many years our new graduates will have to enjoy it all, to participate in it all, to play their part in improving it all, and to use their weight to ensure that the products of science will be devoted in their entirety to constructive and not to destructive activities.

However, I have no complaints. In my long association with pharmacy, I have been greatly honoured, and, I trust, may even have made some contribution to its advancement—but every phase of that association has brought with it so much pleasure and such a sense of achievement that I could not wish more for you young men and women now entering the ranks than that you should extract as much happiness from your profession as a kindly fortune has allotted to me.

I trust that you will have a full measure of material success, with robust health and vigorous longevity to enjoy it, but of no less importance, I would hand you with your diplomas the mantle of wisdom and courage that you may face the future, with all its potential crises and emergencies, with confidence and equanimity, with a keen sense of responsibility to the profession you have entered and to the public whom you serve.

\* \* \*

After Dr. Stanton had delivered his address, the Chairman called upon Mr. H. A. Braithwaite to present the diplomas.

#### Presentation of Final Examination Diplomas

Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, Dean of the College, then introduced the following students to Mr. Braithwaite, Pre-



Some of the Graduates, Parents, Masters and Members of the Audience.

*up  
to  
the  
mark*



**M&B**  
brand

**pharmaceutical  
chemicals**

The procedure shown here is a familiar one to every pharmacist. But, important as accurate measurement is in the making-up of a prescription, it must be backed up by chemicals that are fully "up to the mark" for pharmaceutical purposes.

A reliable measure of this quality in chemicals is the name and reputation of their manufacturers. In specifying **M&B**, pharmacists recognize a brand that has long stood as a mark of the highest standards in fine chemicals.

You can specify **M&B** Pharmaceutical Chemicals for a wide field of dispensing requirements. They are available in containers designed for convenience in storage and handling, as well as for easy dispensing from the smaller sizes.

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Outstanding full colour showcards and displays complete the proven pattern which will help you sell Johnson's Baby Shampoo as surely and successfully as all the other Johnson & Johnson quality products.



**PRODUCT OF JOHNSON & JOHNSON**

# There's gaiety

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## MERCHANDISING and ADVERTISING!



Look for  
the colourful candy stripes!

# TEXCEL

See Johnson's sparkling new TEXCEL cellulose tape in the gayest, brightest dispenser. The colourful elephant and candy stripes is the theme of half-page colour advertisements to appear regularly in the *Women's Weekly*, *Woman's Day* and *Woman Magazines*. This is supported by equally colourful dispensers, display boxes, packing material, showcards and hanging cards.

Brighten up your sales with this bright new product of Johnson & Johnson.



sident of the Pharmacy Board, who handed to them their diplomas, to the applause of the audience:—

Aberdeen, Heather S.	Lumsden, D. C.
Adams, Jean (Mrs. Skeat)	Macgibbon, Helen M.
Aitken, Helen J.	McAllister, Shirley B.
Aldred, Dorothy K.	McDonald, Dolores
Bailey, L. W.	Morgan-Payler, Priscilla M.
Baxter, Enid M.	Morris, C. W.
Bill, I. L.	Mountain, K. R.
Bray, I. A.	Nelson, S. H.
Brown, J. A. N.	O'Brien, W. L.
Broome, Judith I.	Oscar, G. M.
Bull, Ruth	Oulton, Joan E.
Carolane, D. G.	Praetz, Pauline E.
Casey, B. L.	Prasad, G. R. H.
Cohen, Esther B.	Ramsay, I. K.
Coppock, J. R.	Rainey, A. J.
Cram, P. F.	Ramkhelawan, P.
Crawford, J. McK.	Reilly, L. K.
Daniell, B. J.	Rewell, J. B.
Doyle, Margaret F.	Rogers, Rosemary R.
Embury, J. G.	Rushbrooke, Edmee H.
Evans, Marie T.	Schwarz, S. L.
Haigh, Nancy M.	Smallwood, A. M. R.
Higgins, M. R.	Spence, Nancy L.
Horner, Anne E.	Spencer, J. C.
Iliffe, W. D.	Standfield, N. R.
James, H. B. S.	Stewart, D. I.
Kulpa, D. M.	Taylor, Catherine R.
Lang, R. W.	Titcher, W. S.
Leete, Beverley W.	Tyrer, Athalie G. J.
Leete, Heather I.	Weinstock, A.
Linton, R. M.	Willis, K. J. J.
Lipa, E.	Wood, Barbara M.

The following diplomas were presented in absentia:—

Baker, Beth E.	Kennett, Helen D.
Barrow, J.	Land, A. F.
Bowman, Shirley J.	Loftus, H. C.
Brady, Marie E.	Martin, D. D. H.
Callow, Nancy E. M.	Meinhardt, Lois M.
Cochran, Margaret J.	Michael, A.
Eger, Marion H.	McLeay, T. W.
Ellis, Elizabeth J.	O'Callaghan, T. P.
France, G. B.	Savastos, J.
Gilmour, I. W.	Symons, P. W.
Halprin, D. L.	Trethowan, C. W.
Harty, K. F. P.	Turnour, Glenis M.
Kemp, Joyce J.	Woodgate, Patricia

#### Remarks by the President of the Pharmacy Board.

After the presentation of certificates, Mr. Braithwaite addressed the following remarks to the recipients:

"Following Dr. Stanton's remarks, I think the one thing I can say to the new graduates is that if they can develop thoughts that lead to them placing service above self I can assure them that they will get an immense amount of satisfaction out of their calling and out of life generally.

"With my fellow members of the Board, I offer to them a continuation of the service they have received from the College staff and lecturers throughout their course. We as members of the Board, with some experience, offer to them whatever service we can give them in the way of advice as they progress into further studies and the practice of their profession; but in turn we expect them to carry on with the same sort of outlook in their whole professional life; to place service above personal gain. That, I am sure, will give them ample reward.

"But it is not my job to preach, it is my job to wish these people, on behalf of the members of the Board, success in their future life—a life that I am sure will be full of reward ample to repay them for the sacrifices they have made for the past four years, and per-

haps to repay their parents for the sacrifices they have made. In their moves along through the years ahead they carry the best wishes from every member of their profession, and we do hope they will find that satisfaction I have spoken of."

#### Presentation of Fellowship Diplomas

The Chairman now called upon Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, Dean of the College of Pharmacy, to present to him members of the Society who had qualified by examination for advancement to Fellowship. In doing so, Mr. Sissons referred to the fact that two of the four who had qualified represented hospital pharmacy, a section of their profession which was growing in numbers and importance and would continue to do so. He certified that the persons to be introduced had completed a highly satisfactory course of post-graduate studies in the subjects of the Fellowship course and were well qualified to receive the honour. He then introduced the following:—

E. B. Dean  
S. W. Hayes  
Alison M. MacKenzie  
R. Muir (in absentia)

The Chairman congratulated the four recipients on their success and wished them on behalf of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society best wishes for a happy and successful career in pharmacy.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, Mr. C. P. A. Taylor moved a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Stanton, who had delivered the address to the graduates. He outlined the many achievements and successes of Dr. Stanton in the professional field, and gave a resume of his services to the country, both in time of war and peace. Included among Dr. Stanton's achievements were his qualifications in pharmacy and medicine, membership of the Royal College of Physicians (England), Fellowship of the Royal Australian College of Physicians. Dr. Stanton was the foremost authority in Australia on formularies, and had directed the work of compilation and publication of the Australian War Formulary and the Emergency Formulary of Australia during the Second World War, when threat of invasion was imminent, and in the past three years had been Chairman of the Editorial Committee of the A.P.F. Committee, which had just completed the 8th edition of the A.P.F., shortly to be published.

Concluding, Mr. Taylor reminded graduates and others of the church service for the pharmaceutical profession to be held on Sunday, May 22.

The vote of thanks was carried by enthusiastic applause, after which the official party left the stage and supper was served to the guests in the Union Hall.

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#### HONESTY

Two businessmen who hadn't seen each other for some time were having lunch together.

"Well," said the first, "how's business?"

"Terrible," said the other, "Why, if it doesn't buck up soon my last income tax return will be just about right."

"How do porcupines make love?"

"Very, very carefully."



# Open Display

## The Secret of Successful Retailing

By Phil Glanzer (Canada).

Until a few years ago, retailers were not aware of the value of open display.

Shelves were carefully built along all walls and under counters to provide a place for the storage of merchandise—in boxes or original packings. Every conceivable corner was utilised for storage of stock—bins, counters, cabinets, boxes, cubby-holes, drawers. Moreover, few merchants knew what they had in stock, or how much of an investment it represented.

With this hide-and-seek method, only merchandise specifically requested by a customer was sold. The customer usually called for only those items for which he or she had immediate demand. Sales were made because displayed merchandise appealed to the eye, or to the sense of touch—since nothing could be seen except those articles removed from boxes at the request of the customer.

Chain stores started open display. After a careful study of consumer habits, chain stores realised the great value of placing merchandise out in the open where it could be seen and handled. They proceeded cautiously at first, displaying openly only those articles not easily soiled. The results were so gratifying that today few chain stores items are not openly displayed.

Observing, wide-awake, independent retailers noted this trend in merchandising, and followed suit. However, some small retailers still continue their old way of doing business. They are losing sales to their competitors, and wondering what to do about it. They have lost ground to the point where something must be done if they are to remain in business.

**Principles of Modern Selling:** A fundamental principle of merchandising employed by chains and successful independents, and recommended to retailers seeking to remain in business, is "open display." This means getting the merchandise out in front, where it can be seen and handled; letting it sell itself. You should display conspicuously, so that every item attracts the attention of every customer visiting the store. And don't be selfish—invite the shopper to pick it up, examine and handle it. "Open Display" has often been termed the "Silent Salesman." Put him to work in your store!

**Recommend Grouping of Open Display Tables:** Open display tables should be used freely. These need not be new tables. Often it is possible to remodel old counters and showcases to the accepted specifications at little or no expense.

Sometimes merely placing a rub-rail around a counter will convert it into a modern display table. The arrangement of tables best suited to a particular store is dependent upon the size and character of the store. The most common arrangements are:

### 1. "Island" Arrangement:

In this arrangement, the tables are grouped in twos and threes, with aisles between them. It is the preferred arrangement, and should be used wherever possible. Not only does it permit the greatest amount of display within a given area, and allow freer movement to customers, but it saves time and energy of salespeople.

### 2. Solid Arrangement:

The solid arrangement is one in which tables are backed together, say four tables in a group. This arrangement is generally used in narrow stores, where there is sufficient room to arrange tables in islands. In small stores, where one or two people serve the trade,

this arrangement is particularly desirable, since assistants can operate more efficiently in the aisles with the customers than they can by travelling from one section of the store to the other.

### Aids to Open Display

Retailers will find that the following are powerful factors in successful selling through open display:

#### 1. Light:

A dark, dingy store will not show off merchandise to advantage. It does not bring out the true qualities that often mean sales. Light is the cheapest item of expense—use plenty of it. It will invite inspection of your store.

#### 2. Paint:

Paint is like magic. It changes a store from a second-rater to a first-class establishment. Paint often with a light colour. As in the case of light, paint helps to bring out the true quality of the merchandise. Don't be an addict to custom, and paint at regular intervals—every two, three or four years—but paint just as often as it will improve the appearance of your store.

#### 3. Aisles:

Allow plenty of room in the aisles, so that customers may circulate freely. The width is dependent upon the size and general arrangement of the store. The aisles certainly should not be too narrow; not less than four feet; nor too wide, not more than six feet.

#### 4. Clear View:

Be sure that nothing blocks a view of the entire store from any given point within it. Price card stands and display stands should be kept low enough not to block the view. Remember, sight creates desire—so let the customer see all the merchandise.

#### Keep Related Items Together:

A second basic principle of merchandising used by successful retailers is that of grouping related items.

By keeping together items of a particular line, one article suggests another, accounting for sales that perhaps would not be made if the related articles appeared in different sections of the store. Departmentalise your store—grouping all merchandise of a particular line. Then arrange the merchandise within that class, so that items closely related are displayed together. Increased sales usually will result.

#### Proper Location of Merchandise:

A third principle of successful merchandising is proper placing of "demand" and "impulse" merchandise within a department. "Demand" merchandise is made up of those items for which there is constant need—the items responsible for bringing the customer to the store. "Impulse" merchandise is that which is sold by suggestion.

Surround demand merchandise with impulse merchandise. Have your goods arranged so that the greatest possible number of impulse items are brought to the attention of the customer when she is buying demand items. Irrespective of the type of display fixtures used, this can be done. It will be profitable to you.

#### Price Plainly:

Another secret of successful merchandising is to price-mark plainly. This assures the customer that there is one price to everyone; that there are no favourites. Further, it brings many sales that would not ordinarily



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MED. 68X. 4672

# Promotion of Photography in the Pharmacy

## THIRD ARTICLE

### District Camera Clubs:

District Camera Clubs, frequently organised by country and suburban Chemists, are an excellent medium for the promotion of photography. Any Chemist really interested in building up photographic sales is strongly recommended to attend meetings of such clubs and take an active interest. If no Club is in existence in the district, the Chemist should take steps to start one, and it is to his advantage to give occasional lectures on advanced photography or new releases. The subject matter for such lectures can easily be found in any photographic magazine. Competitions are also popular, and some camera clubs make a practice of inviting professional photographers to give occasional lectures.

### What to stock:

Under this title we endeavour to give an up-to-date guide on the principles which should govern the selection of stock. In the first section we are listing cameras, and we have taken into consideration the basic types, viz., 35 m.m., 2½ in. square and 2½ in. x 3½ in.

As 35 m.m. Cameras have a number of features and are of more complicated mechanism, we set out hereunder a general description of the main components of the camera and the care of same. We would stress that whenever a Chemist sells a good class of camera he must be familiar with it and also explain to the customer how to treat it. This will minimise claims as we have found the customer very seldom carefully reads the instruction book.

### Lenses:

Lenses can be classified as follow:—

1. **MENISCUS LENSES** which are found in box cameras and cheap folding cameras and consist of a single glass element.

2. **ACHROMAT LENSES** which are found in cheaper cameras (around £6-£7 in price) and consist of two elements. (Whilst the Meniscus does not have any correction, the Achromat is corrected for colour aberrations.)

3. **ANASTIGMAT LENSES.** These consist of three elements as a minimum and have practically full correction. They are found in the better class cameras.

It should be stressed, however, that there are big quality differences in the anastigmat lenses covering resolving power, overall definition and colour rendering. Poor quality anastigmats may sometimes be worse than achromats, as they give only a good definition in the centre of the picture. We must also mention that, though it is generally assumed, for instance, that an anastigmat consisting of four elements is better than that consisting of three elements, this is not always so. In modern lenses where the manufacturer uses two or maybe three different types of glass, exceptional properties can be achieved.

4. **PLASMAT LENSES**, otherwise known as Kino Plasmats, have similar properties to high-class anastigmats, though of different design. It can be safely said that a plasmalens is always good.

The principles of the plasmalens, combined with the anastigmat, have been used to build the Staebble-Kata lens, which is used in the Paxette.

5. **APROCHROMAT LENSES** are the highest quality lenses known. They are generally of very small aperture usually f.9, with the exception of the Voigtlander Apolanthar (F. 4.5). Due to the costliness of these lenses they are not used in amateur cameras, with the exception of the Kern Switar which is fitted in the Alpa Alnea and which has also an exceptional aperture of 1:1.8. Achromats are known to give the best colour rendering.

For further detailed information on lenses, we suggest a study of a book on photographic optics.

### Rangefinders:

There are two basic rangefinders. (a) The superimposed image type in which two pictures are moving in front of each other. This type of rangefinder is somewhat dearer but more accurate. (b) The split image rangefinder in which the image is split into two parts, one moving above the other when the rangefinder is being adjusted. This type is cheaper to produce but less accurate. (To be continued in next issue.)

### IN SUBSEQUENT ISSUES

WHAT TO STOCK.

PRINCIPLES IN ADVICE TO CUSTOMER.

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be made, because some customers, assuming that the price is too high, either are too timid or do not take the trouble to inquire.

Once price-marked, the price of an item becomes the knowledge of every assistant in the store. And this is important. When goods are not plainly marked, an assistant either loses time seeking the information from the proprietor (often causing the customer to become impatient) or the correct price is not charged. This is especially true when extra help is employed to assist during rush period.

Where prices are not definitely known to an assistant, it can prove very harmful to a retailer's business. When an insufficient charge is made, the store loses money. When a customer is overcharged, she often stops buying at the store. In either event, the store is the loser. Be safe. Price-mark all merchandise plainly.

### SOLAR WATER HEATERS

The C.S.I.R.O. Central Experimental Workshops in Melbourne, have designed and developed a solar heater which utilises the sun's radiation for heating water for domestic or industrial purposes.

These solar heaters can be used economically to supplement hot water supplies from other sources, or under favourable circumstances, employed as the sole source of heat for a hot water system.

They are particularly well adapted to inland areas where solar radiation is high for long periods of the year.

The solar heater consists of a flat plate absorber of blackened copper sheet with tubes soldered to it through which water circulates to an insulated storage tank. The absorber is covered by one or more sheets of glass spaced about one inch apart and insulated underneath with two inches of mineral wool.

For domestic installations thermo-syphon circulation is used, but for large industrial applications a circulating pump is included in the circuit.

The absorber may be installed at ground level, on a suitable roof or alternatively in the form of an awning on a wall. For best year-round operation the absorber must face due north and should be inclined at an angle equal to the latitude.

Solar water heaters are being installed by the C.S.I.R.O. at a number of laboratories throughout Australia, and data is being collected on performance and costs under various conditions.

The absorber units have been designed to be adaptable for mass production from standard fittings. They are also planned on a unit basis so that multiples of the primary unit can be grouped to form an installation of the required capacity.

A solar water heater with an absorber area of one square foot per gallon per day would provide 60 to 70 per cent. of the total annual energy of a domestic hot water service in Melbourne.

Several manufacturers are considering the production of solar absorbers, but they are not yet readily available throughout Australia. The installed cost is expected to be about £2/15/- per square foot, excluding the storage tank. Even at this relatively high cost the unit is an economically sound proposition.

Solar installations are being increasingly studied and used throughout the world. They are being adapted for steam generation, refrigeration, air conditioning in winter and summer, and for water distillation and the production of fresh water from brine solutions.

This use of solar heat for the production of fresh water has great potentiality in arid areas, and solar stills may ultimately prove the cheapest method of providing water for livestock on remote pastures.

In Australia the abundance of sunshine is one of our greatest assets, and the wider employment of solar installations in our arid zones will ensure a fuller utilisation of this source of energy to improve the environment of these areas.

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# Economics of Pharmacy

By H. W. Tomski, B.Com.(Lond.), M.P.S., D.B.A., Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.

## No. 11: PROFITS.

The various theories and social and political implications of "profits" raise many controversial issues, and opinions differ even as to the exact definition of the word "profit" itself. Traditionally, pharmacists regard profit as their combined income for managing a pharmacy on their own account. In other words, they view profit as a surplus remaining after costs have been deducted from receipts and as a reward for the employment of their personal efforts and assets in the interest of the business. Such a conception, however, fails to distinguish between the complementary functions of a proprietor-pharmacist as a professional person with technical knowledge, as an entrepreneur and as a financier. Any assessment of profit must by necessity, therefore, be somewhat arbitrary, and will tend to mislead where comparisons are attempted. Whenever a pharmacy is managed by a proprietor-pharmacist supplying his own capital "operating expenses" are appreciably lower than in a similar enterprise where a managing pharmacist is employed and where bank loans are used to finance business transactions. Profits may be regarded as a kind of residual income, but certain adjustments are necessary to arrive at the true value for "pure profit."

The establishment and operation of a pharmacy is a relatively expensive and risky venture. Stock and fixtures—and sometimes goodwill—have to be purchased, working capital has to be provided to pay for running expenses, and legal contractual obligations accepted without any certainty of financial reward. Indeed, few pharmacists would wish to open a business and shoulder the many additional responsibilities if they were to know that their total income would not exceed the sum equivalent to a manager's salary obtainable elsewhere together with the interest on their own capital. Without wishing to be too academic, there is no justification whatsoever for trying to distort the profit picture by treating proprietor-earned salaries and interest as being part of the pharmacy's profit, for costs and profits have entirely different characteristics. Profits are not prices; they cannot be pre-determined, and they may even have a negative value. The salary of a manager, on the other hand, and the amount of interest payable are known factors with a known market value. Furthermore, their ultimate effect on the Profit and Loss Account can be assessed with some measure of accuracy. To find the true value of "pure profit" costs should be considered under two separate headings: "Out of Pocket Expenses"; and Other Costs. Items of expenditure in the first group comprise all expenses actually incurred, e.g. salaries, wages, rent, depreciation, etc., while the earnings of the proprietor and his capital in alternative employment are considered under the second heading. "Pure profit" then is the residual income after deducting TOTAL COSTS from TOTAL RECEIPTS.

What is profit? How does profit arise? Is profit morally justified? Profit is the payment for risk assumption. It arises because of the many unpredictable uncertainties in business life. But not all risks give rise to profits. Thus the assumption of risks which can be measured from experience does not entitle to profit payment. A pharmacist working as a locum knows from past experience that he may not be fully employed throughout the year. Consequently, he will adjust his standard fees to allow for such an eventuality. Similarly, where a manager succeeds in reducing any loss due to an excess of broken bottles in the dis-

pensary any savings are "earnings of management." A loss has been reduced as a result of "risk avoidance," and the gain cannot possibly be attributed to "risk assumption." Several methods are known to reduce risks. Insurance is one of them, but the application of any of these methods will inevitably mean a reduction in profits. In fact, if insurance policies could be made available to cover all possible risks, pharmacists would soon find that very little profit would be left over after the payment of all insurance premiums. Profit is the reward for risk assumption.

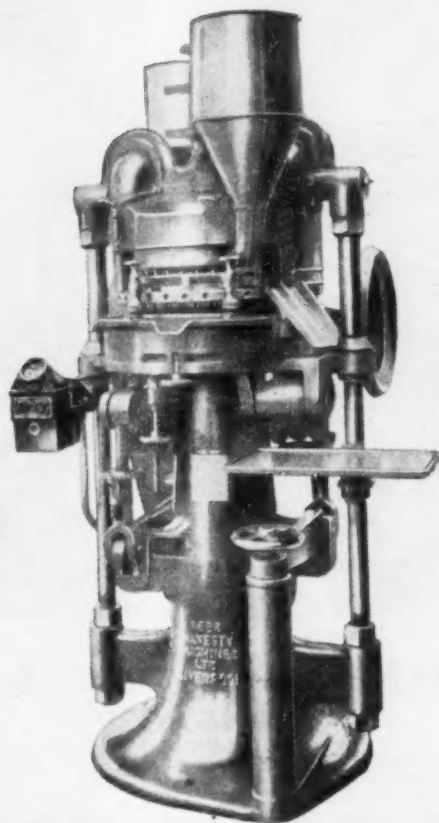
A number of other theories have been evolved to explain the nature of the profit phenomenon. The "Dynamic Theory" suggests that profits are brought about by the introduction of new inventions and superior methods, and that no profit would be earned in a hypothetical static state where businessmen would have to sell at cost. As soon as a new invention, however, is applied, cost of production would fall, but selling prices would remain unchanged. But is it really reasonable to assume that such changes give rise to profit? Is it not the uncertainty accompanying the change which is responsible rather than the change itself? After all, the refitting of a pharmacy does not automatically secure sufficient additional profit to warrant the extra expenditure. The decision to refit does not guarantee additional profit. It is the assumption of the risks associated with the decision which leads to profit, whether positive or negative.

During the Middle Ages, when competitive trading as we know it today was almost non-existent and when capital was used solely for consumption purposes, the principle of the "just price" was instituted. During the same period the charging of interest on capital was prohibited by Canon Law. Throughout economic history economic thought has always been influenced by prevailing economic conditions. Adam Smith pronounced that "labour is the source of wealth," and Karl Marx used this statement to support his own "Theory of Value," which asserts that "the value of any commodity is the amount of labour expended on its production." It is only one step further to "prove" that profits are a measure of the extent of "exploitation of labour." To do justice, it is only fair to say that Adam Smith and Karl Marx are by no means the only economists who have been proved wrong by events. Quite rightly they have tested their deductions against economic conditions prevailing at the time. Economic thought, however, has advanced since to reflect present-day conditions, and experience over a number of years in different parts of the world shows undeniably that men who have nothing to offer but their physical labour are generally poorer than those of their fellowmen who are gifted with superior brain power, judgment and initiative. "James Watt," says Herbert N. Casson, "created more wealth than all the workmen of his generation."

Most pharmacists tend to over-estimate the magnitude of pure profits. Recent American findings indicate that 15 per cent. of U.S. pharmacies are operating at a loss and that a further 14 per cent. earn less than 2 per cent. profit on turnover. In Britain, at least one-quarter of all chemists' shops are not earning any pure profit. Although traditionally profit is expressed in terms of turnover, a number of other measures of comparison may be devised to aid pharmacy management. Thus, profits may be related to the amount of total capital invested, to the value of stock carried, and to



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the proprietor's or manager's salary. The total capital invested should represent the value of the pharmacy at present market prices. Table 1 has been prepared to show gross profits and net profits of West German pharmacies (1952) according to the size of their annual turnover. A statement as to the number of persons employed per pharmacy has been included to facilitate comparison with a British type of pharmacy. Based on available statistics, the following figures are believed to be representative of Australian and British pharmacy:—

Pure Profit = 7% of turnover.  
 = 20% of capital invested.  
 = 40% of stock carried.  
 = 110% of managerial salary.

While these figures are true for the "average," considerable variations exist between chemists' shops in towns of different size and between pharmacies in different turnover groups.

#### Pure Profit as a Percentage of Manager's Salary.

Turnover Group	Village	Town 20-50,000 pop.	Town 500,000 pop.
Small	60%	30%	20%
Medium	100%	60%	60%
Large	170%	130%	140%

Relatively more shops with negative profit are included in the small turnover group, particularly where shops are situated in the larger towns, with the result that the "average" is somewhat depressed for this type of business. It is of interest to note in this connection that a recent American survey reveals that 26 per cent. of the pharmacies in the lowest turnover group operate at a loss, while 8 per cent. of the largest "drug stores" do not succeed in earning any profit.

On the basis of reliable official information, and with the aid of some reasonable assumptions, it is now possible to construct a more detailed picture of profits earned by British pharmacies, showing pure profit as a proportion of manager's salary, stock, capital and turnover.

#### Pure Profit in British Pharmacies. 1950.

Percentage of	Annual Turnover.		
	Below £5,000	£5-10,000	£10,000 and over
Salary	— 14%	+ 65%	+ 190%
Stock	— 13%	+ 30%	+ 60%
Capital	— 4%	+ 12%	+ 35%
Sales	— 2%	+ 6%	+ 11%

Profit in its traditional sense includes managerial salary, interest on capital and reward for risk assumption. Moreover, the present shortage of pharmaceutical labour tends to increase the risk of carrying on a pharmaceutical business by unqualified owners and after the death of a qualified proprietor. Additional risks mean additional profit (whether positive or negative in nature), and any determined policy of increasing the number of pharmacists in the near future, if successful, will inevitably depress salaries and profits alike. The relative prosperity in retail pharmacy today is not due to exceptionally high profits. All pharmacists are earning an "economic rent" because they are in possession of a valuable "factor which is temporarily in short supply." Never in the long history of pharmacy were the interests of proprietor and employee pharmacists so closely linked together as they are today. The prosperity of pharmacy, in the long run, depends upon the value of our pharmaceutical qualification and upon our ability to provide the most economic pharmaceutical service to the community.

#### Gross Profit, Expenses and Pure Profit.

West German Pharmacies. 1952.

Table 1.

	Turnover Group.			
	1	2	3	4
No. of persons per pharmacy	3.5	5.7	8.3	14.7
% GROSS PROFIT	34.0%	33.5%	37.6%	36.1%
% EXPENSES				
Proprietor Salary	10.0%	7.5%	4.5%	4.0%
Interest, etc.	2.7%	2.2%	1.9%	1.6%
Miscellaneous	21.0%	20.2%	23.1%	23.6%
	33.7%	29.9%	29.5%	29.2%
% PURE PROFIT				
% of sales	0.3%	3.6%	8.1%	6.9%
% of capital	5.8%	14.6%	35.5%	36.0%
% of salary	30.0%	48.0%	180.0%	170.0%

#### DISTINGUISHED ORGANIC CHEMIST VISITS AUSTRALIA

J. C. Smith, D.Sc., Lecturer in Organic Chemistry at the celebrated Dyson Perrins Laboratory, University of Oxford, is making a three months' visit to the C.S.I.R.O. as a "guest worker" at the Division of Industrial Chemistry in Melbourne.

Dr. Smith is one of the first group of scientists to be awarded a bursary under the recently inaugurated Royal Society and Nuffield Foundation Commonwealth Bursaries Scheme.

Dr. Smith has for many years made his main interest the study of long chain compounds, which are the important components of vegetable and animal fats and waxes. He has made valuable contributions to the scientific knowledge of oils and fats.

Dr. Smith has elected to spend three of the six months of his bursary in the Organic Chemistry Section of the Division of Industrial Chemistry, since this section has a group of officers with an international reputation in the investigation of waxes and oils, particularly those of Australian origin.

While the purpose of Dr. Smith's visit is to learn some of the methods evolved in this field by Australian scientists, the C.S.I.R.O. group in Melbourne will also derive great benefit from Dr. Smith's knowledge and experience.

Dr. Smith proposes to spend the remainder of his time abroad at the National Chemical Research Laboratory, Pretoria, South Africa.

The Commonwealth Bursaries Scheme was inaugurated in 1954 jointly by the Royal Society of Great Britain and the Nuffield Foundation to enable scientists who have already demonstrated their research ability to extend their experience overseas in a British Commonwealth country where the scientific environment is peculiarly favourable.

# Floods Fund

## SINCERE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FROM DONORS

The following are some of the letters received from pharmacists who suffered devastation during the recent floods in N.S.W.

The letters are published so that donors may see that their actions in contributing to the fund have been vastly appreciated.

It will be noted from the acknowledgments here published that the only official body in pharmacy mentioned is the Guild. In fact, the appeal was launched conjointly by The Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia (signed by the Federal President, Mr. Eric Scott), the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia (signed by the President, Mr. Walter C. Cotterell), and the Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd., owner of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" (signed by the Chairman of Directors, Mr. H. A. Braithwaite). Those bodies rightly share equally with the actual donors the credit given.

Dear Sir,

Yesterday I received a cheque which quite staggered me. My flood losses were heavy, but this has put me right on my feet again.

Please convey my gratitude to the Guild and the chemists of Australia who made this possible. My sincere thanks.

Dear Sir,

I received the Guild cheque today, and I was staggered at the amount of the cheque.

I did not expect anything like that, and I find it difficult to express my thanks to the Guild and its members for their wonderful effort on our behalf.

If ever the value of being a member of the Guild needed demonstrating, then this is perhaps one of the best demonstrations in its history. Apart from its usual work, the Guild has shown just what it can do for its members when they need help badly and cannot get it.

The response of all members has been wonderful, and all I can say is, "Thank you one and all." I will never forget this.

Dear Sir,

It gave me a great surprise and pleasure to receive the £100 cheque today from you. It showed to me the solidarity of the Guild and the fellow-feeling for its members.

This will be a great help in the present need. One still finds flood-damaged stock—cupboards inside still grow mould.

My sincere thanks to all.

Dear Sir,

On behalf of myself and partner, many thanks to you and the Guild and all members of the Guild throughout the Commonwealth, for your donation towards the losses we suffered in the recent floods.

We are gradually overcoming the difficulties caused by the record flood.

We deeply appreciate your good wishes for the future.

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for your kind letter and the cheque for £50. It is a gesture that is greatly appreciated by my wife and myself.

Would you kindly convey our thanks to the Guild.

Dear Sir,

I wish to acknowledge receipt of the Guild letter dated 29th April, and the enclosed cheque for £150.

To say that I was simply amazed and flabbergasted

by receiving same is a gross understatement. I am fully conscious of your previous correspondence requesting details of flood damage to my business, but I did not reply nor request assistance, because I considered that our friends on the manufacturing and distributing side, under the Guild's guidance, had been most sympathetic, co-operative and generous in their treatment of flood-ravaged pharmacists.

I did appreciate the personal visit made me by Mr. L. W. Smith, and, at that time, put the above point of view to him, so you may well imagine my surprise on receiving your letter and enclosure.

My stock losses during the recent floods were, I estimate, between £200-£300, but not, as I told Mr. Smith, "a death-dealing blow."

However, with a reasonably small and young business such as mine, the receipt of your donation will prove of inestimable benefit in helping us over a very difficult period, but ever more inestimable is my heartfelt appreciation of the Guild, my confreres "in the game," and the Guild policy of "sticking together."

Please convey to Mr. Smith my deepest appreciation of his personal visit, and my thanks and acknowledgment to the Guild Committee for their very sympathetic action.

I can only trust that, as the years unfold, I may be afforded the opportunity of fully demonstrating my gratitude to my fellow-pharmacists and my utmost loyalty to the Guild.

Dear Sir,

I was very moved to receive a cheque from the Guild Flood Appeal Fund this morning.

I sincerely hope you had enough in contributions to substantially help those who suffered heavy losses in other areas.

I was one of the lucky ones, and the damage was light, but I think I can only now appreciate to the full the generosity of chemists all over the country in supporting the move to help their fellows—some of whom, I believe, are in real distress, and are not eligible for relief from any of the moneys contributed elsewhere.

This sort of thing does much to restore one's faith in humanity, and certainly makes me, who escaped so lightly, feel very humble, indeed.

Dear Sir,

Yesterday I was most pleasantly surprised to receive the very generous cheque made available through the Guild Flood Appeal.

We are gradually getting back to normal, and this kind gesture, made possible through the work of the Guild and the open-handedness of fellow-pharmacists, will give us a big push in the right direction.

I will use this money mainly to replace floor coverings, which were a complete loss in the deluge.

My very sincere thanks go to the Executive and Committee of the Guild and to all who contributed so generously to this appeal.

Dear Sir,

Kindly convey to the Guild Executive and members my sincere thanks and appreciation for their wonderful gift just received.

My flood loss was light compared to some; I bore it cheerfully, and did not expect to recover it. However, your cheque has lightened the burden considerably, and I am deeply grateful.

The response to your Flood Relief Appeal demonstrates the tight bond of comradeship within the Guild. May that bond continue to tighten.

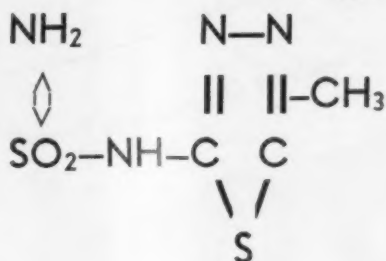
Dear Sir,

Your cheque for flood relief arrived yesterday, and together with the words of cheer are very heart-warming indeed.

When I returned to the shop after the flood subsided, I just about felt as though it was hopeless to attempt



Listed under P.B.A. Item No. 172 (Sulphamethizole)



# UROLUCOSIL\*

A SULPHONAMIDE FOR SPECIFIC  
TREATMENT OF B.COLI INFECTIONS  
OF THE URINARY TRACT . . .

### Advantages:

- 1 Especially active against B. coli infections of the urinary tract.
- 2 Very low dosage 0.1G. to 0.2G. four-hourly.
- 3 High solubility: 98% at pH of 7.
- 4 Crystalluria unknown: acetylation 5-10%.
- 5 Rapid absorption: one to two hours.
- 6 Rapid excretion: mostly in four hours, completely in twelve.

- 7 High urinary concentration; not less than 20 mg. per 100 c.c.
- 8 Low blood concentration; 8 mg. per c.c.
- 9 Toxic side effects very rare.

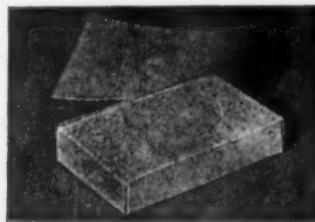
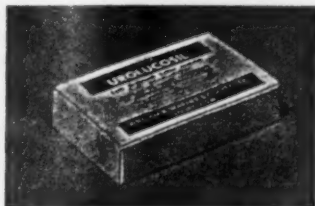
### Indications:

Acute cystitis. Acute pyelitis; pyelonephritis; pyelitis of pregnancy. Urinary tract infections in children. Chronic B. coli urinary tract infections. Neurogenic bladder.

### Dosage:

0.1-0.2G. Urolucosil 5 to 6 times daily.

\* Reg. Trade Mark.



### Packaging:

In professional packs of 30 tablets—  
cellophane sealed—ready for dispensing.



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HOWARDS OF ILFORD LIMITED • ILFORD • NEAR LONDON

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to retrieve the mess. Having had 3 ft. 6 in. of water and 18 in. of mud in a reputed flood-free zone had caught me with my stocks down. Though I'd raised the stock 3 ft., the last 6 in. was the trouble.

Gentlemen of the Guild, I would like to say to each and every subscriber to the Flood Relief Fund, not only thank you for the financial help, but even a greater thank you for the thought that goes with it, as, though the finance is very helpful, the knowledge that one is not alone is even more helpful. Actually that is the idea of the Guild. We are not individual chemists, but a body of chemists, and when one is troubled the trouble is divided amongst the whole body—that is, or should be, every chemist—and the individual chemist instead of carrying the whole of the trouble carries approximately 1/6000th.

Gentlemen, I again thank you.

Dear Sir,

Your Guild Flood Appeal cheque has just reached me, and I am left somewhat speechless by this most generous gesture. I can assure you that I am deeply appreciative of this gift, and wish to express my sincere thanks to all fellow Guild members who gave so unstintingly. The response shown by the Guild in coming to the aid of distressed members is yet another example of splendid co-operation, which I am sure will make the Guild a stronger organisation than ever.

It was pleasing to have a personal visit, and appreciated all the more when one realised the area you had covered and the time involved in travelling around.

Once again, many thanks, and may I assure you of my continued support of the Guild.

Dear Sir,

I wish to ask you to convey my thanks to all those people who have subscribed to the Flood Devastation Fund, which enabled such a magnificent cheque to be sent to me. The result of the assistance is that the task of rehabilitation becomes far easier than was at first thought, and we are now well on the way to recovery.

It must have been gratifying to the organisers to see the response which came forward, and I find it rather difficult to convey to you the measure of my appreciation, which knows no bounds. I am sure these are the sentiments of all those who have benefited from the fund, and our sincere gratitude must be conveyed to each and every one of those people who have come forward so generously.

Dear Sir,

I wish to express my gratitude and sincere thanks to the Guild, who organised the Flood Relief Fund, and to my fellow Guild Chemists who so readily responded. The assistance given in such a practical way is of immense benefit to flood victims and a heartening evidence of the good will of Guild Chemists generally.

#### DONATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED

##### DONATIONS DIRECT TO "A.J.P."

Amount previously acknowledged . . . . .	£1140	4	0
F.P.S. Guild of Australia (Victorian Branch) . . . . .	200	0	0
Total to 30/5/55 . . . . .	£1340	4	0

##### VICTORIAN DONATIONS

###### Pharmaceutical Society List

Amount previously acknowledged . . . . .	£1140	18	0
Harlem, E. . . . .	5	5	0
Michau, F. P. . . . .	1	0	0
Crundall, A. H. . . . .	10	10	0
Total to 30/5/55 . . . . .	£1157	13	0

#### QUEENSLAND DONATIONS

Amount previously acknowledged . . . . .	£431	8	6
Bourke, G. E. . . . .	5	0	0
Mellick, J. S. D. . . . .	1	1	0
Shotker, F. W. . . . .	1	1	0
Grant-Taylor, A. M. and J. G. . . . .	2	2	0
Bodman, H. G. . . . .	2	0	0
Tudor, K. . . . .	2	2	0
Total to 30/5/55 . . . . .	£444	14	6

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DONATIONS

##### Pharmaceutical Society List

Previously acknowledged . . . . .	£176	9	0
Thompson, D. B. . . . .	1	0	0
Fountain, V. J. . . . .	1	1	0
Total to 30/5/55 . . . . .	£178	10	0

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIAN DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged . . . . .	£513	12	0
Hands, J. V. . . . .	5	0	0
Wall, J. C. . . . .	5	0	0
Total to 30/5/55 . . . . .	£523	12	0

#### TASMANIAN DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged . . . . .	£341	0	6
Crawford, K. . . . .	1	1	0
Total to 30/5/55 . . . . .	£342	1	6

#### Summary of Collections

Direct to "A.J.P." . . . . .	£1340	4	0
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##### Victoria—

Through Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria . . . . .	£1157	13	0
Through F.P.S. Guild of Australia (Victorian Branch) . . . . .	2612	8	0
	3770	1	0

##### Queensland—

Through F.P.S. Guild of Australia (Queensland Branch) . . . . .	444	14	6
-----------------------------------------------------------------	-----	----	---

##### South Australia—

Through Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia . . . . .	178	10	0
Through F.P.S. Guild of Australia (South Australian Branch) . . . . .	68	17	6
	247	7	6

##### Western Australia—

Through Pharmaceutical Council of W.A. and F.P.S. Guild of Australia (W.A. Branch) . . . . .	523	12	0
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##### Tasmania—

Through F.P.S. Guild of Australia (Tasmanian Branch) . . . . .	342	1	6
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Grand total of collections as per lists published in March and April issues and hereunder . . . . .	£8668	0	6
Less progress payment to N.S.W. . . . .	4000	0	0
Balance (in hand or promised) 30/5/55 . . . . .	£2668	0	6

# The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson.

I have just returned from a trip to Sydney and Brisbane, where, in great contrast to Melbourne, it was still mid-summer weather. It was most enjoyable to meet old pharmacy friends in both cities, and heartening to see proof of the value of Federation.

In both States the women pharmacists showed keen interest in the problems of other States, and all were anxious for the latest news of our Federal President.

I am very pleased to report that owing to the good progress Miss Smalley has made she was able to leave hospital about the middle of the month to complete her convalescence at her home. We sincerely hope we will have her back with us at our meetings after the mid-winter recess.

## WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

At our meeting on April 14, there was a good attendance of members to hear our guest speaker, Senator The Hon. Ivy Wedgwood. The President, Miss Caird, welcomed members and introduced the speaker, who took as her subject, "Growth of Social Services."

Senator Wedgwood opened her remarks by congratulating us as a body of women pharmacists. On the whole women were largely responsible for not holding more positions of authority in public and business life, and were content to accept only the job in the home. There were only four women Senators, which is not sufficient, even though they were still only "tolerated" by the men, possibly because women were inclined to demand positions as "women." They should aim to attain top executive positions in the business and professional world, not by preferment as women, but because they were worthy to take the job, and hold it as their right.

Pharmacy was so interlocked with Social Service, and the appropriation of £193,000,000 by the Commonwealth Government in 1954-1955 Budget for the payments under Social Service legislation was of particular interest to them. This amount was one-fifth of the total appropriation for the whole year, being exceeded only by the appropriation for defence.

Various types of Social Service were carried out by certain bodies. Municipal councils assisted with baby health centres and playgrounds for children, and so they saw the first social service benefit to the people made possible by the help of a State Government subsidy.

Before Federation the States provided some Social Service, and at Federation men were State minded, and so the Commonwealth Government had very little powers for Social Service. The whole of each Social Service benefit was retained by the States, so that public health became a social service. This covered a wide field, and dealt with Pure Food and Drug Acts, Preventative and Curative Medical Work, Child Welfare—many of these Acts had recently been overhauled, and much needed reform attended to.

Payments to widows in necessitous circumstances, children who were "boarded out," or neglected children, and adoption laws were all a State responsibility. The care of delinquent children and the administration of reformatories were all part of the work of the Public Health Department.

From the turn of the century until the present time large sums of money had been raised for Social Services for the building of hospitals for the physically and mentally ill. In 1910 Old Age Pensions were introduced by the Commonwealth Government, and in

1912, Maternity Allowances, on the Means Test basis, since removed. There was little improvement or extension of these schemes for some years, but after the last war there was a rapid growth of Social Service, as there was a movement toward the welfare State.

In 1941, Child Endowment for the second child was introduced, and in 1950 for the first child, thus bringing Australia into line with most other countries in the world. In 1942 there were further extensions with the introduction of Sickness and Unemployment Benefits and Widows' Pensions, so that now they found very few in the community not receiving some benefit from Social Service.

In 1950 3,500,000 Australians were receiving some direct benefit from Social Services. These had been stepped up considerably, as the last Budget brought further increases. This was well merited, but they were loading themselves with tremendous expense which could only be found in taxation.

The Federal Government came into the picture with Hospital Insurance, Life-saving Drug Scheme, Pensioners' Health Scheme with Free Medical and Pharmaceutical Benefits.

The impact of Social Services on the taxpayer was the enormous growth of public expenditure, and it meant a heavy burden for the future. The children of today were encouraged to lean on Governments, so that they must directly or indirectly pay taxation to provide those benefits.

The Commonwealth Government had entered the field to care for the aged in the community, as the expectation of life is so much greater, this was becoming a very real problem. More and more people had many years to live, though unable to work, and so must be provided for, and so £1,500,000 had been allocated on a £ for £ basis to provide homes for the aged in the community.

There was a limit to what a country could provide, also to what the working population could provide. To develop and increase Social Service payments the country must increase its national productivity. Governments could not continue to pay out through direct taxation, or by inflation—which they abhorred—so it remained to the individual to put his or her utmost into the national effort.

Senator Wedgwood answered a number of interesting questions, at the conclusion of which, Miss Irene Maskell proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker.

Supper was served by the Committee in the Museum.

At our meeting, held at the College on May 5, at 8 p.m., the President, Miss J. Caird, welcomed members and introduced our guest speaker for the evening, Mrs. I. S. Norris, who is well known to us as the immediate Past President of the National Council of Women, who chose as her subject, "Immigration." As one of the only two women on the Advisory Council for Immigration, Mrs. Norris gave a most interesting and instructive talk, beginning with the history of the British Peoples by tracing the movement of races in the early days of the Celts and Normans, through the years to the present migration of European people to the British Commonwealth countries, and showing that the British race has been partly made up of those European peoples in the early times.

The present large-scale immigration plans, after much preliminary work, were first put into operation in 1946, when Australia took 160,000 displaced persons from Europe. Although there has been adverse criticism of the type of migrant brought into Australia,



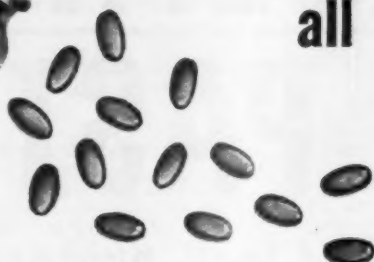
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Supplied in bottles of 50 tablets

Each olive green tablet contains:

Dried Ferrous Sulphate	2.5 gr.
Liver Extract—equiv. to whole liver	6.2 gr.
Copper Sulphate	0.02 gr.
Manganese Sulphate	0.02 gr.
Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> (thiamin hydrochloride)	2 mg.
Vitamin B <sub>2</sub> (riboflavin)	1 mg.
Vitamin B <sub>6</sub> (pyridoxine hydrochloride)	0.5 mg.
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub> (crystalline)	1.33 mcg.
Vitamin C (ascorbic acid)	15 mg.
Folic Acid	0.2 mg.
Calcium Pantothenate	0.5 mg.
Niacinamide	3 mg.

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adjuvant factors to assure a  
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FO/P/55

This year, more than 250 million messages  
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# **“Use KOLYNOS TOOTH PASTE... —for Round-the-Clock protection”**

Take it from us! More and more people are going to see and read our strongly persuasive Kolynos advertising this year. More ads than ever before will send more customers than ever before to you — to buy Kolynos.

By press, we'll be delivering over 77½ MILLION sales messages — big space ads in Australia's leading newspapers!

Over the air, more than sixty radio stations will deliver a total of 177½ MILLION hard-hitting selling messages.

Stock and display each KOLYNOS size — white and green — then stand by for some fast sales increases.

**Take advantage of attractive quantity prices — either through your wholesaler or direct.**



First shots in this year's battle for more sales than ever before! These large (36 inch) hard-hitting advertisements will reach your customers, day after day, wherever you are.

# **push KOLYNOS**

**—a National Sales Effort is behind you!**

Mrs. Norris explained that people were carefully screened in Europe, and only a very minute percentage of those arriving were physically or mentally unfit. Immigration was really a long range policy and already it has proved worth while, for the children are growing up strong, healthy and fine looking Australian citizens. The best type of migrants were the 70,000 Dutch—they are hard working and keen to do everything to improve conditions of living for their families. British migrants form slightly less than 50 per cent. of the migrants brought into Australia. The others are made up of almost all European countries, with the exception of France, who has not sufficient population of her own, and the Iron Curtain countries. Mrs. Norris said the British countries could learn a great deal from the customs and culture of many Europeans, and stressed the importance of helping them to settle in their new country.

After Mrs. Norris had answered many questions, Mrs. Manning proposed a vote of thanks to our guest speaker, and the evening concluded with supper served in the Museum.

At the last meeting of the National Council of Women, our representative, Mrs. Ivan Thompson, was asked to give a short talk on the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association of Victoria. In addition to the guest speaker at each monthly meeting, the National Council of Women are going to have representatives from each of the affiliated associations to give a short talk on the work of their associations, and as the Women Pharmacists were "such a live organisation," they were chosen to be the first. Mrs. Thompson was congratulated by several members of the N.C.W. after her talk. All said how interested they were to hear of our Association's doings.

Our Annual Meeting will be held at the College on May 19, at 8 p.m.

#### THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The meetings and social activities for 1955 are now well under way. In March, we held a successful theatre party to the Puccini opera, "Madame Butterfly" at the Palladium. The performance was thoroughly enjoyed by our members and their friends.

On April 20, we held our "At Home," at which twenty-five members and their friends were present. At the conclusion of some competitive games, Miss Joy Latham showed us some very delightful colour transparencies of her recent trip to Noumea and Suva. Our thanks go to Miss Ellen Palmi, who so willingly made her home available for this occasion. Again a very happy atmosphere prevailed throughout the evening, which proved most successful from every angle.

Our invitation to visit the Burroughs Wellcome factory was for May 3. The staff was working late that evening so we were able to see the factory in full operation. Some eighty people were present, including members and their friends, which was most encouraging. At the conclusion of the tour of inspection, supper was served in the staff dining room.

During her holidays in April, we were happy to see Miss Agnes Anderson, of Victoria, in Sydney, on board the steamer "Strathmore," whilst on her way to Brisbane.

The last meeting was held at Science House on May 11, and approximately twenty-five members were present. We were pleased to receive from the South Australian Association a design for a badge to be worn by Women Pharmaceutical Chemists on duty. This matter was the stimulus of vigorous discussion, but the

matter was held over until our next meeting, when our members were asked to bring designs of their own making. It was unanimously decided that all Women Pharmaceutical Chemists should wear a badge to distinguish them from the counter assistants for whom we are too frequently mistaken.

It was decided to depart from the usual practice of holding a ball in June, and in lieu to hold a dinner. This year the dinner will be held in the Holme and Sutherland Rooms at the University Union, on Thursday, June 2—cocktails at 7 p.m. and dinner at 7.30 p.m. We hope to see lots of people present, but attendance is limited to women, registered or non-registered, and apprentices.

After business was concluded we were very pleased to have as our guest speaker Mrs. Windross, who was Miss Hopkins of the Women Police Force before her marriage. She gave us an informal and very descriptive illustration of life in the Women Police Force. How little we understand of the debt we as a community owe to the women who have volunteered for this type of work! If it were not for these women who face the more seamy side of life, our city would be a poorer place indeed. Mrs. Windross told us there were only thirty-six women police officers in New South Wales. Eighteen are in uniform and eighteen in plain clothes. It is the duty of the Women Police to be present whenever women or children appear in court. She also discussed the methods she used to "break down" prisoners. Women Police have both general and traffic duties. Mrs. Windross directed traffic at a six-point intersection at North Sydney.

Supper was served during the discussion, and the speaker answered a number of questions. A vote of thanks to Mrs. Windross was moved and seconded, after which the meeting concluded.

#### THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

A meeting of members of the Association was held on May 3, at 8 p.m., at the Royal Adelaide Hospital, where a visit to the Pharmacy Department had been arranged.

Members were welcomed by the Chief Pharmacist, Mr. G. L. Burns, who said how delighted he was to see so many present, and that he hoped that we would be interested to see the different types of work done in hospital practice.

We then divided into several small groups, and Mr. Burns, assisted by Mr. Green and Misses Zeta Walsh, Denise Henrie and Marie Harvey, each took charge of a group and our tour of inspection began.

Firstly, in the main dispensary, we watched the making of a gallon of Mist Coasphen in a vitamiser, and we soon realised the advantage of using such equipment when making large quantities of mixtures, lotions and powders, etc. Next door, in the bulk department, we saw where all the manufacturing is done, and here, as in all the sections we visited, a neat and orderly appearance prevailed.

One of the highlights of our visit was an inspection of the sterile annexe, where we watched two litres of injection of Adrenalin being prepared. We were shown the autoclaves and ovens necessary for the different processes of sterilisation, and the Penicillin Room. We were then taken over to the Outpatients' Dispensary, where the general routine of this section was explained to us. We were all very impressed by the competence with which Mr. Burns and the members of his staff answered our many questions, and it became quite obvious to us that the Pharmacy Department, although handicapped at the moment by lack of space, was efficiently run, and we were very proud to know that.

four of our members were doing such important work there.

We were then entertained at supper in the Hospital Board Room, after which Mrs. Southcott thanked Mr. Burns and his staff on behalf of all those present. She said that members were extremely grateful to the Hospital Board for making our visit possible, and she wished Mr. Burns to convey to the Board our very sincere thanks. The evening had been a most interesting and informative one and she felt quite sure that all members appreciated the time and thought that Mr. Burns and his staff had put into it to make our visit such a success.

A short business meeting was held during which the President (Mrs. K. V. Read) was in the chair. Routine matters were dealt with and then, on behalf of the Association, Mrs. Read wished "bon voyage" to Miss Patricia Stanley, one of our members, who is sailing for the United Kingdom shortly. Our good wishes go with her and we hope she has a very happy and successful trip.

#### THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS OF TASMANIA

A general meeting of the Association was held at 35 Burnett street, North Hobart, on April 26, at 8 p.m.

Members present: Miss Williams (President), Misses Knight, Tribolet, Wilks and Hurst and Mesdames Hawkes, Heath and Dawson.

We were very fortunate to welcome Mrs. Glasby (the former Miss Peggy Soundy), well known in pharmaceutical circles in Hobart. Mrs. Glasby has spent approximately five years in various parts of Assam and India, and spoke of her experiences there, including many anecdotes on the customs and conditions which prevail. Consequently her talk was most enlightening and thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

The meeting closed when the President thanked Mrs. Glasby for her speech, and supper was then served by Miss Williams.

As she could not attend the meeting, we were unable to say "farewell" to Mrs. Ross, yet another member who is leaving for overseas. I believe her trip will include Canada, U.S.A. and England, and our best wishes go with her for a very happy trip.

#### HASTY

A Roman soldier, setting off on campaign, locked his beautiful wife in a suit of armour to protect her. He gave the key to his best friend. "My friend, if I do not return within six months, use the key. To you and you alone I entrust it."

He then set off to battle. After he had travelled for about three miles, he noticed a cloud of dust approaching rapidly, and then heard his friend shouting excitedly, "Stop! Stop! You've given me the wrong key!"

#### APT REPLY

The haughty wife of a millionaire sent for a doctor. "Well," began the doctor cheerfully, "what seems to be the matter?"

"That's what I'm paying you money to find out."

"Oh, in that case," exclaimed the doctor, "perhaps you'll excuse me while I phone for Dr. Jones. He's the only man I know who's qualified to diagnose without asking the patient questions."

"And just what are the qualifications of this Dr. Jones?" demanded the old lady.

"Oh, very good indeed," replied the doctor, "he's a vet."

#### A SIXTEEN-POINT PROGRAMME FOR SOUND PHARMACEUTICAL STANDARDS

Emphasis has been placed by the California State Board of Pharmacy on the need for realisation by the profession of their full responsibilities as pharmacists in the interest of public health and safety. The California State Board has outlined a sixteen-point programme which is described as a professional reaffirmation of sound pharmaceutical standards. This was published recently in "The Western Druggist" and is reproduced hereunder. These points are:

1. No package of any drug or chemical which could have been damaged by fire, heat, smoke or water should be placed in stock.

2. No broken package of any drug or chemical, obtained through bankruptcy, foreclosure proceedings or auctions should be placed in stock unless a competent chemist does certify to its identity, purity and strength, and that it is free from adulteration or contamination.

3. Under no conditions should any prescription be dispensed except in a new container.

4. Every prescription on file should include the full name, address and, where possible, the telephone number of the patient, in addition to other requirements.

5. Prescriptions on file should show the name or initials of the pharmacist who filled them. Records should be kept to show the same information for each refill dispensed.

6. The label on the prescription should show the name of the patient, the date the prescription was filled and the initials of the dispenser, together with other required data.

7. The individual dosage of each ingredient in a prescription should be calculated to overcome any possible error by the prescriber. Any doubtful dosage should be checked with the prescriber before dispensing.

8. Prescriptions should be handled individually. The ingredients and dosages should be checked, prescription compounded, packaged, numbered and labelled before proceeding to another.

9. When two or more prescriptions are being compounded for the same patient, they should be placed in different types of containers. This is particularly necessary if labels are attached to removable lids or covers which could be switched by mistake.

10. Prescription stock should be arranged so that drugs with small dosages will be separated from others. Highly poisonous drugs should be separated from all other drugs and chemicals.

11. Check your stock of biologicals, fluid extracts, tinctures, elixirs, syrups, waters, or other perishable products from time to time, and replace any stock which is deteriorated or outdated.

12. Whenever possible, drugs and chemicals should be kept in their original containers. The original label showing the manufacturer and control number or symbols should be preserved on the container. Products with different expiration or control dates should not be mixed.

13. If it is necessary to transfer a drug or chemical from its original container to a dispensing bottle, it must be done by a licentiate pharmacist.

14. If drugs or chemicals are transferred, a label should be affixed to the back of the dispensing bottle where the following information can be entered: Date, name of manufacturer, manufacturer's control number, and name or initials of pharmacist transferring the drug or chemical.

15. Do not be over-confident. Check yourself or have others check you. In any case, an ounce of prevention is worth a TON of cure.

16. FAMILIARISE YOURSELF WITH ALL LAWS PERTAINING TO THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.



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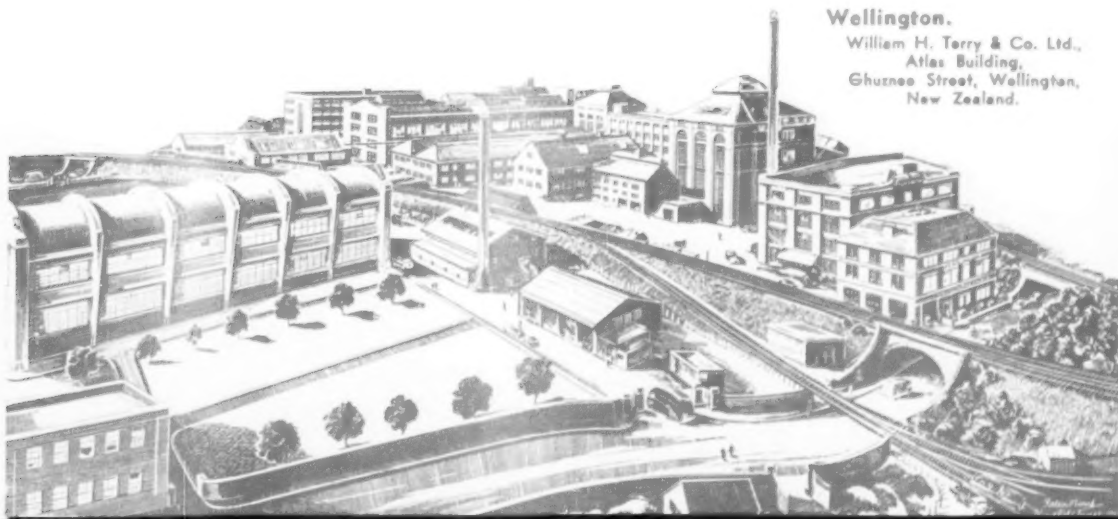
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## New Books

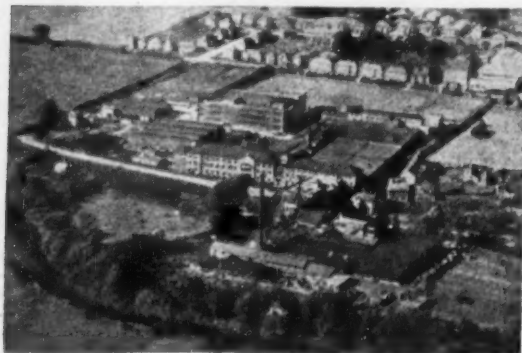
**"Through a City Archway."** The story of Allen & Hanburys, 1715-1954. By D. Chapman-Huston and E. C. Cripps., pp. 326 x xv, 49 illustrations. London, John Murray. Price (in London), 25/-.

Here is an attractively produced book with a most interesting story—the rise and progress of a world-wide pharmaceutical house.



John Capel Hanbury  
(Chairman of the Company) Managing Director

In 1715, Silvanus Bevan, apothecary and Quaker, opened a shop in Old Plough Court, Lombard street, in the heart of the City of London. At that date Plough Court was entered from the busy and wealthy Lombard street through an archway, hence the title of this book. From Lombard street the passerby could see through the arch the three-storeyed building that became Plough Court Pharmacy. From this there has developed gradually over two and a half centuries the pharmaceutical organisation of Allen & Hanburys.



Ware Factory, 1950.

In 1927 there appeared an earlier book, "Plough Court," by E. C. Cripps. This historian of pharmacy has now had the major part in compiling the more recent volume, which brings the story up to date and covers the rapid expansion of the past twenty-five years. In passing we may note that the medical and pharmaceutical progress of the last 25 years greatly exceeds that of the preceding three centuries. The book is divided into four parts:—

Book One: Foundation. The Bevan Period, 1691-1814.

Book Two: Expansion. The Allen Period, 1770-1843.

Book Three: Consolidation. The Hanbury Period, 1794-1893.

Book Four: Realization. The Modern Period, 1894-1954.

The founders of the business were Quakers, and this brought them into close association with some leaders of commerce and banking in the city, such as the Gurneys, Barclays and Birkbecks. The book, therefore, is not only a history of pharmacy and industrial che-



Timothy Bevan, 1704-1786.

mistry spread over 250 years, but it covers much social history and progress towards social betterment as well as much experiment in educational and philanthropic projects.

As the business expanded, and the expansion has been continuous and considerable, a factory was established at Bethnal Green, East London (1874). These works suffered heavily in enemy air attacks on London, both in 1918 and again in 1940, and have been substantially rebuilt.

In 1898 a site was secured for a second factory in delightful open country at Ware, Hertfordshire, 20 miles from London. Here a fine extensive modern factory has gradually been built. Meantime a retail branch establishment was opened at Vere street, Cavendish Square, in the West End of London; and ten years later showrooms were secured in Wigmore street for surgical instruments and appliances.

This record of steady growth and development of a large industrial organisation makes fascinating reading that will have appeal to many varied interests. Primarily it will interest the pharmaceutical chemist who will read of some of the founders of modern British pharmacy and the type of men they were, and also of progress from cod liver oil and pastilles to such products as insulin, penicillin and the recent muscle relaxants; of changes in the presentation of medicaments to the tablet, and of administration by injection. This is to select but a few items of interest in this cavalcade of pharmacy. Since six men associated with this business became Fellows of the Royal Society, London, there is much in their records that will attract the scientist, for many famous names and references to notable advances occur throughout the book.

The general reader will be attracted by the biographies of these able, fervent and industrious workers, who served not only medicine and science, but humanity.

Then, too, there are many topics that come up incidentally, such as the revolution that has taken place in the transport of goods. We read of the firm's use of the stage coach, Pickford's "flying wagons," railways



The Old Plough Court Pharmacy, about 1856.

and undergrounds; the coming of the motor van. Note well that in 1906 a motor driver received 30/- per week, and his assistant 17/-. Little wonder, perhaps, that one of the first of these migrated to Western Australia, where he established a flourishing motor-hire service.

We read of changes in business organisation and office records, the development of welfare clubs, workers' dining rooms, sporting and recreational facilities.

It is a story of unceasing change in materials and methods and also of continuous progress in the cause

of health for a nation. It emphasises the value of ideals and vision, coupled with integrity and capacity.

A section is devoted to the overseas activities of the company.

At the end there is a series of appendices which serve as footnotes to the text. The book has a helpful index and is well illustrated.

—A.T.S.S.

## PHENOL FACTS AND HANDLING

(Booklets by Monsanto Chemicals Ltd.)

Ninety years have passed since phenol was first introduced as a surgical antiseptic by Joseph Lister at the Glasgow Infirmary. In the words of Rhoda Truax, whose "Joseph Lister" was published in 1947, "From Thomas Anderson he obtained some carbolic acid—thick, tarry stuff, insoluble in water, but the best that could be procured." Surgical antiseptics have changed profoundly since Lister's time, but so has Phenol, which now "conforms to all requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia."

The story of Phenol is briefly and clearly told in two small booklets, one published in England, the other in the United States, by Monsanto Chemicals, the well-known producers of industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals in England, America and Australia.

There can be little doubt that successful commercial enterprise, from the point of view of the manufacturer at least, depends largely upon keeping the purchaser well informed about what the manufacturer produces, and how his product can be most profitably employed in furthering the particular aims of the purchaser.

When the product presents industrial hazards due to toxicity, corrosiveness and flammability, it is in the best interests of both producer and "consumer" that everyone concerned in the handling and use of such dangerous product should be fully aware of all the possible hazards and the precautions to be taken so that the material may be handled with the minimum of risk.

The two publications provide just this sort of information. Both booklets review briefly the history of Phenol and its industrial uses and applications. The American publication deals largely with economic aspects of Phenol, and provides an interesting comparison, in the form of flow-diagrams, of the chief methods by which synthetic Phenol is produced. The English booklet devotes more attention to physical and chemical data relating to Phenol, and is essentially a guide to the safe handling of Phenol, particularly on the industrial scale.

While such information has limited application in the ordinary business of the pharmacy—nonetheless the pharmacist as an occasional user of Phenol would do well to be thoroughly familiar with the facts concerning the dangers of Phenol, and with the first-aid treatment for Phenol burns. A very good point is made in the statement that "the key to effective first-aid treatment is speed in starting and slowness of stopping."

These booklets are available, free of charge, from Monsanto Chemicals (Australia) Limited, manufacturers of Phenol and many other pharmaceutical products at West Footscray, Melbourne. Titles of the publications are "Phenol" and "Phenol Facts and Handling." The manufacturers are to be commended on making such information available in an interesting and attractive fashion.—A.J.C.



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PLASTIC**

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Eskimos live on a pretty monotonous diet, but babies in this country are used to great variety. That's why you should carry the *complete* range of Heinz Baby Foods—Strained or Junior.

Most mothers go straight to Heinz shelves at their pharmacy, looking for all the varieties they have grown familiar with and learned to trust. Almost any food a doctor may recommend can be found in the Heinz Baby Food range.

It's a fact that variety is the spice of life, so pep up the baby food business in your pharmacy—always have a complete Heinz Baby Food Department.

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# Legal

## CHEMIST FINED FOR PRACTISING AS VETERINARY SURGEON

Mr. Thomas Patrick Lane, Chemist, of Vincent street, Daylesford, was proceeded against by summons at the Daylesford (Vic.) Court on May 3, 1955, by the Veterinary Board of Victoria under Section 23 of the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1928.

As this is the first charge under this Section against a pharmaceutical chemist the decision is of general interest.

Section 23 of the Act reads as follows:

"If after the coming into operation of this Act any person not being a registered Veterinary Surgeon under this Act practises or attempts to practise as a Veterinary Surgeon, or offends against the provisions of this Act or any regulations hereunder, he shall for each offence be liable to a penalty of not more than £10, and in addition to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of not more than three months."

Mr. Francis, who appeared to prosecute for the Veterinary Board, said there were four charges arising out of a course of treatment prescribed and given by the defendant. The Bench agreed to the four informations being heard together. Mr. Francis said that on April 28, 1954, a Mr. Anson took a valuable dog to Mr. Lane in the belief that Mr. Lane was a veterinary surgeon. The only thing wrong with the dog at the time was that it had a slight discharge in one eye. It was learned that Mr. Lane, when he saw the dog, said it was in the early stages of distemper and told him the dog required injections and that the injections would cost 25/- each. The dog was then taken into the shop and in Mr. Anson's presence Mr. Lane gave the dog two injections. Mr. Lane also supplied some tablets for further treatment of the dog. He told Mr. Anson to bring the dog back on the following day and he would give it a third injection. On the following day Mr. Anson brought the dog back and it was given a further injection. The defendant also sold Mr. Anson a further 15 tablets for the treatment of the dog. Four days after the original injection was given the dog became blind. On May 17 and 22 Mr. Anson again consulted Mr. Lane in relation to the condition of the dog, which was rapidly deteriorating. On May 22 Mr. Lane gave the dog penicillin injections and prescribed a further 16 tablets. On May 24 Mr. Lane again looked at the dog and prescribed some capsules. Ultimately the dog was taken to the Lort Smith Animal Hospital and destroyed.

Mr. Francis argued that these facts clearly constituted the practice of veterinary surgery, both the giving of injections and the prescribing of tablets and capsules. "Veterinary surgeon" meant by definition the art and science of veterinary surgery and medicine.

Evidence was given by Mr. Anson, owner of the animal, concerning the visits to Lane's pharmacy.

Mr. Maxwell E. Dunn, who appeared for Mr. Lane, said he proposed to tender evidence regarding the prices which were charged by Lane. These were extremely relevant, because Section 28 of the Act expressly excluded the right of a chemist to do certain things. The Section reads:

"Nothing herein contained shall extend to or interfere with the business or with the rights and privileges of any registered pharmaceutical chemist in supplying drugs in the ordinary course of such business nor with the business of wholesale druggists."

Mr. Dunn said that so long as the charges made for goods supplied were ordinary charges for drugs and there was no charge for veterinary service it was irrelevant.

Mr. Dunn said that his client was going to be charged with "practising." According to Webster's Dictionary "practise" means a course of conduct. The treatment of one animal would not create a course of conduct. In other words a man was not practising or attempting to practise as a veterinary surgeon if it was shown that he was regularly sending people to the veterinary surgeon. A number of witnesses would be called to show that Lane had sent them with sick animals to the veterinary surgeon in Ballarat.

After Mr. Anson's evidence had been completed Mr. Dunn suggested there was no case to answer. If there was a case it would be of attempting to practise as a veterinary surgeon, not as practising. An attempt was something which was completely unsuccessful. In other words if a man tried to build up a practice as a veterinary surgeon he could still be charged with attempting to practise; but the moment he gave treatment to animals he was practising. Webster's Dictionary defined "practising" as "To do or to perform frequently, customarily, or habitually; to make a practice of, as to practise gaming and so on; to exercise or follow, as a profession, a trade or art, as to practise law or medicine." The evidence given did not reveal a course of conduct by Lane which was sufficient to make it practising. Mr. Dunn then referred to the findings of the Pharmacy Board taken in 1927 concerning the rights and privileges of pharmaceutical chemists in regard to prescribing and treating minor ailments for human beings. He contended that if a chemist was able to do this for human beings he should be entitled also to do it for animals. He conceded that a chemist was not entitled to look at animals and there diagnose their illness and treat and charge for it.

Mr. Lane had not done that nor had he made any charge for the treatment of the dog in this case. He had merely charged for the drugs supplied. After further argument it was held that there was a case to answer and Mr. Lane was called to give evidence. He stated that he had referred Mr. Anson to Mr. Pope, veterinary surgeon of Ballarat, but this was denied by Anson. He suggested to Anson that he take the temperature of the dog. He also told him that there was an anti-distemper serum which was sold by chemists and available at his pharmacy. Anson mentioned something to him about distemper. He could not remember the exact words. Anson had no dog with him on the first visit. He told Lane about them. He returned later and Lane suggested the injections to him. He was not sure whether he had given the injections but Anson had returned with two dogs. When he (Anson) came into the pharmacy he had a syringe. He said words to the effect "Would you do this injection for me?" There were no further injections at the pharmacy. He had not made any charge to Anson at all for anything except the drugs or tablets that were supplied. Lane denied under cross-examination by Mr. Francis that he had attempted to build up a reputation in the township of being a veterinary surgeon. It was untrue that many people in the town thought that he was a vet. He thought Mr. Anson's dog was the only one injected by him since he came to Victoria. He had not gone out to see Anson's dog after it had been injected. He had not said to Anson "If you have any veterinary troubles come and see me."

Mr. Lane said that he believed he had referred people to Mr. Pope, veterinary surgeon, of Ballarat, an average of 12 or 15 times over a period of six months. He told customers that the conditions of animals was a job for a veterinary surgeon perhaps twice a week. Miss Elizabeth Maureen White, assistant at Lane's pharmacy, gave evidence regarding invoices rendered to Anson and adjustments which had been made. She said she had heard Mr. Lane recommend people to go to a veterinary

surgeon. She had heard Mr. Lane ring up Mr. Pope on more than one occasion.

Mr. Peter Beaumont, apprentice to Mr. Lane, said he had never heard Mr. Lane tell anybody that he was a veterinary surgeon or had any pretensions to being a veterinary surgeon. He had heard Mr. Lane recommend people to the veterinary surgeon in Ballarat. He was certain that the syringe used on Anson's dog was a syringe that Anson himself had brought to the pharmacy. A number of witnesses was then called and gave evidence to the effect that when they had sought assistance for treatment of animals from Mr. Lane he had referred them to a veterinary surgeon.

Mr. William Wishart, pharmaceutical chemist, of Geelong, said he had been carrying on a family business of over 100 years standing. If a person came to his pharmacy and said they had some complaint he might offer advice and supply something that he considered would be of value to them. It was put on record in the inquiry as to the rights and privileges undertaken by the Pharmacy Board in 1927 that a chemist could prescribe simple remedies. It was the responsibility of the chemist to send a patient to the doctor if there was anything serious wrong. If a person came to him and said he had an animal suffering from distemper he considered he would be justified in giving him something to treat it with. He sold a lot of veterinary preparations. He very definitely would not go out from his pharmacy to see sick animals, nor would he charge a fee for doing so. He knew of no regulation which made it an offence for a chemist to use a syringe. To Mr. Francis Mr. Wishart said that for minor complaints he believed a chemist was justified in offering advice and supplying medicines. Any individual of average intelligence knew if a person had a cold. He did not need to be a chemist for that. A number of people relied on the chemist for confirmation of what they thought existed. He believed there was a vast difference between chemists practising in a big city like Melbourne or Geelong and in a country town. If there was a veterinary surgeon available he thought it would be unusual for a chemist to go and see a sick cow, but in an emergency he thought the chemist would be the first person a farmer would turn to for help if there was no veterinary surgeon available.

Mr. G. E. A. Taylor, pharmaceutical chemist, of Ballarat, said he sold many veterinary lines. It was a big part of his business. He considered he was entitled to advise a person if they brought a sick animal to his shop. If a person came to a shop and said a dog had distemper the obvious thing would be if there was a veterinary surgeon nearby to refer the person to the veterinary surgeon. If there was no veterinary surgeon available he would supply medicines. If a veterinary surgeon was 18 or 20 miles away he thought the chemist was justified in doing something for a sick animal and that would include showing a person how to use a syringe. In his pharmacy they did not undertake injections. Anti-distemper serum would be supplied on a veterinary surgeon's prescription. If anyone came with a dog with distemper or saying that it was suffering from distemper he would send it straight away to the veterinary surgeon. There was, however, only one thing to qualify that, the person would not always go.

At 3.35 p.m. the Court adjourned for a period and on resuming the magistrate (Mr. D. J. Duggan, S.M.) said they had no difficulty at arriving at the facts in this case. They found as a fact that Mr. Lane did diagnose; he did prescribe and treat and inject, and later on he did prescribe penicillin. The point was whether that amounted to practising. What concerned the Bench was whether Lane had overstepped and gone beyond the bounds of rights and privileges of a chemist.

After some further argument the magistrate said the Court thought that Lane had gone beyond the rights of a chemist and there would be a conviction. There

were four separate charges and he thought that one charge, that between April 28 and May 24 Lane did practise as a veterinary surgeon, would be sufficient. Mr. Francis said he had no instructions to withdraw any of the charges. His Learned Friend might have in mind an appeal and in those circumstances he did not wish any of the charges to be withdrawn, although if the Court desired to convict on one he would take no objection to the others being adjourned.

The defendant was fined £10 in respect of the charge on May 22 and was ordered to pay costs amounting to £14/1/6. The other three cases were adjourned to a date to be fixed. On Mr. Dunn's application, a stay of 28 days was granted.

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## Overseas News

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### GREAT BRITAIN

London, May 10, 1955.

#### Hospital Pharmacists' Salaries

Possibly the most important development in pharmacy during the past month has been the agreement which has been reached on a new salary scale for hospital pharmacists. The basic salary is now £500 a year and this rises after eight years' service to £725. Senior pharmacists receive up to £775 per annum and the rate for a chief pharmacist in the largest hospitals ranges from £835 to £1200 a year. No change has been made on the allowance of £25 a year which is given for a higher qualification. Before the scale was issued, a number of questions were put in the House of Commons to the Ministry of Health on the pharmaceutical service in hospitals. One member said that he understood 28 hospital chiefs had left the service and gone into industry during the past two years. Mr. Macleod stated that last autumn there were 365 vacancies for hospital pharmacists.

#### Exhibition in Edinburgh

An exhibition of medicinal products was held in Edinburgh during the last week of April. This exhibition was organised by the British and Colonial Druggist Ltd. and was opened by Professor D. M. Dunlop, of the chair of Therapeutics at Edinburgh University and Chairman of the British Pharmacopoeia Commission. In his opening speech Professor Dunlop said that the remarkable advances in therapeutics during the last fifty years had been accomplished very largely by the close co-operation of the medical profession with the British Pharmaceutical Industry. At present the State-aided universities were competing somewhat unequally in pharmaceutical research with the skilled personnel of an industry backed by the vast resources of private enterprise. As chairman of the B.P. Commission he was naturally more interested in official rather than proprietary remedies. "It might be natural for you to regard me as a censorious, pedantic viper in the luxurious and expanding bosom of the pharmaceutical industry, and for me, on the other hand, to feel like a puritanical, academic Daniel in a den of ravening commercial lions." It had been estimated, the professor continued, that current expenditure on research by the industry exceeded £3,000,000 a year. In the last 25 years the industry had been transformed. The old industry, which made elixirs, confections, tinctures and emulsions from substances which happened to occur in nature, had radically changed as a result of research by the organic chemist, so that the majority of new drugs were now synthetic substances made in the laboratory. From a thousand



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## Five days of new freedom

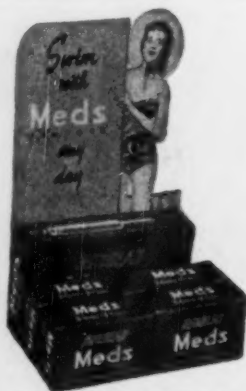
The Secret of going Anywhere, doing Anything—  
Any day of the month is known to countless  
thousands of women who have discovered Meds.  
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The Meds Dispenser Unit is  
specially designed to act as  
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to make Meds buying easier.  
Displayed on your counter, it  
will increase your sales.

## Get your share of the swing to Meds

1955 will be the biggest year in Meds history. Already, everywhere, more women  
are discovering the "Five Days of New Freedom" that Meds so safely ensure. Take  
advantage of this greater-than-ever demand. Display Meds prominently. Recommend  
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### ● INTENSIVE YEAR-ROUND ADVERTISING

Day after day, week after week, every woman throughout Australia will be con-  
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substances originally studied, only one or two might eventually reach the market. Despite the exceedingly costly research the pharmaceutical price index today was only three per cent. above that of 1949. The price of penicillin, Professor Dunlop pointed out, was now one-seventh of what it was in 1949. British pharmaceutical prices were among the lowest in Europe and for many products were little more than half those in the United States.

Although it was tempting to associate the increasing bill for the National Health Service with the increasing use of proprietary remedies, this tendency was misleading.

#### Professor's Views on Ethicals

Professor Dunlop also said: "It would, of course, be an affectation for me to pretend that there is not another side to your great industry which is altruistic at all, just as there is another side to my own splendid profession. Your products are known, almost plaintively as 'ethicals' to distinguish them from medicines advertised direct to the public. The word 'ethical' implies much more than this. Advertising through the post, the medical Press and through representatives has a profound influence on medical practice — much more potent than the bleatings of professors of therapeutics. Great influence carries with it great responsibilities. To my mind it is not particularly ethical to thrust expensive tonics on a highly credulous medical profession. We all know there is no *elixir vitae* of this nature. I do not think that it is particularly ethical to flood the market, in a well nourished country where beri-beri and pellagra are practically unknown, with capsules of the vitamin-B complex. It is fortunate that these water-soluble vitamins are quickly and easily got rid of by the body, but imagination boggles at the vast quantities of unwanted synthetic vitamins now being daily excreted in the human urine; and I am certain that it is not ethical to manufacture for oral administration polyglandular pills for the treatment of so-called endocrine imbalance made of little bits of pituitary, thymus, parathyroid and gonad glands. It is a return to the medicine of savages who believe that if you eat the heart of a lion you will grow strong. Indeed the savages were more sensible for there must be a lot of first-class protein in the heart of a lion."

#### Pharmaceutical Manufacturers

The twenty-fifth annual report of the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry states that the present annual output of pharmaceuticals is estimated to be valued at £120 million. This sum is made up from: National Health Service, £37.4 million; exports, £33.6 million; proprietary medicines advertised to the public, £34 million; veterinary medicines and household remedies, £15 million. The export figure of £33.6 million in 1954 shows an increase of 12.4 per cent. over the previous year. Among the groups of substances for which substantial increases were recorded were: vitamins, barbiturates, tablets and other preparations of sulphonamides, and antibiotics other than penicillin. The export of bulk sulphonamides (figures of which are not included in the totals expressed above) fell by nearly 50 per cent. from £1.3 million to £0.7 million. Although the exports of penicillin and its preparations were even higher in quantity than in 1953, there was a decrease in value, as a result of the fall in world prices, from £4.5 million to £3.4 million, but there was a compensating increase in sales of other antibiotics from £3.3 million to £4.1 million.

The main overseas markets were Australia (£3.3 million) and India (£2.6 million). Exports to Pakistan, South Africa, New Zealand, the Irish Republic, Nigeria and Egypt all exceeded £1 million. Other good markets were the Gold Coast, Singapore and Malaya, Hong Kong, Canada, France, Burma, Thailand and Argentina.

The report contains a number of references to tablet standardisation. Proposals were considered for the inclusion of standards of tablet diameters in the British

Pharmacopoeia, and a sub-committee has recommended that a comprehensive list of standard for tablets, giving diameters and weights in the metric as well as the Imperial system, be published in the form of a separate booklet.

#### Help for Anaesthetists

The Faculty of Anaesthetists has recently begun a research programme and a number of leading pharmaceutical firms have contributed generously towards the project. At the anniversary dinner of the Faculty, the Dean, Dr. Bernard Johnson, said that these firms had acted without thought of profit to themselves and had contributed £65,000 so far. They had been prompted by a sense of responsibility to the progress of medicine and the assistance of the greatest number of individuals. Glaxo Laboratories Ltd. did not make a single anaesthetic or analgesic drug, yet they were contributing £2500 annually for the next seven years. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., who made a drug used by anaesthetists, but only in trivial doses, had given an assurance of £4000 per year over the same period. Roche Products and Boots Pure Drug Company were both contributing £1000 a year and other firms were beginning to come along and contribute what they felt they could afford. Dr. Johnson said he had no doubt that the fine example would be followed by others and they would obtain the £12,000 a year needed to meet the cost of the department. He concluded by saying: "But these benefactors have done more than give financial aid. They have assured us of the service of their laboratories to co-operate when and if we wish with theirs. What a wonderful opportunity this is to have the enormous resources of the reputable pharmaceutical houses of this country put at the disposal of medical research."

#### Social Services and the Election

Polling day for the general election is just over two weeks ahead and the two chief parties have issued their manifestos. Both the Conservative and Labour programmes refer to their policy regarding the Health Services. The Conservatives state that building new hospitals will be carried out in the next few years and many existing hospitals will be extended and modified. "We are making special arrangements to replace worn-out and obsolete hospital plant and equipment. We shall seek to open new beds where they are most needed, to recruit extra staff and to provide better facilities. We desire to see steady progress in all forms of preventive work. These are our priorities; we rank them higher than free wigs or free aspirins. We shall introduce legislation to give effective status to those, known as medical auxiliaries, who assist doctors in investigation and treatment. We are anxious to provide the best National Health Service the country can afford."

The Labour statement includes the following: "Through the National Health Service and National Insurance the Labour Government began to abolish the fear of old age, sickness, and disablement which haunted working-class life before the war. We shall go forward with the job. In order to restore a free health service we shall abolish all charges, including those on teeth, spectacles, and prescriptions. We shall stop queue-jumping by ensuring that the need for treatment and not ability to pay shall be the test for obtaining a bed in National Health Service hospitals."

#### Society's Affairs

The Society is also having its election for members of Council and twelve candidates, including the retiring seven members, are contesting the poll. The Society's accounts for 1954 show that the income for general purposes went up by nearly £70,000 and expenditure by nearly £37,000 over the previous year. This was the first year in which the increased retention fee of 3½ guineas was paid by members. This brought in almost £88,000, an

increase of £37,000 on the previous year. In all, the year showed a surplus of £26,000, compared with a deficit of approximately £6000 in 1953.

#### **Sale of Sex Hormones**

The Council of the Society has issued the following statement on the sale of sex hormones: "Some time ago in view of reports of the misuse of sex hormones for the suppression of lactation and the treatment of menopausal conditions, the British Medical Association approached the Society to discuss whether any control should be imposed on their distribution, and enquiry was made as to the practice of pharmacists in response to requests for such products. This showed the need for some regulation of the supply of sex hormones, and after consideration it was agreed that the appropriate course would be for the matter to be the subject of advice to pharmacists by the Council of the Society. Accordingly, the Council has decided to advise pharmacists not to supply sex hormones or their preparations unless satisfied that the customer is obtaining them on medical advice, though not necessarily presenting a prescription. This does not apply to cosmetic preparations containing hormones which are at present the subject of separate consideration.

#### **Poliomyelitis Vaccines**

Not unnaturally the announcement in the United States of a vaccine which is possibly effective against poliomyelitis has engendered great interest in Britain and the Medical Research Council issued a statement on the subject. A limited amount of vaccine will be available in Britain and tests will be carried out in a few centres, later given as five, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The information obtained by blood tests on vaccinated children will be compared with that obtained from laboratory tests. Plans will then be drawn up for the use of larger quantities in 1956. The Medical Research Council has emphasised that only limited quantities are available and applications for inoculation cannot be considered. The starting date has been postponed pending clarification of the position in the U.S.

Private research is being conducted by Glaxo Laboratories Ltd., who erected special laboratories at a cost of over £100,000 a year ago and have already manufactured pilot batches of the Salk type of vaccine. Full-scale production can be started when the results of the M.R.C. trials are known. The Wellcome Foundation has been working on parallel lines of research and is planning to extend their laboratories to expedite production.

The Medical Research Council is sending a member of its staff to the United States to obtain first-hand information. The questions, still unanswered, include the effects of the vaccine in younger children, the duration of the protection given by the vaccine and the best timing and spacing of the injections. The recent refusal of the Indian Government to permit the export of rhesus monkeys to Britain may impede production. Parliament has been assured that every attempt will be made to obtain an alternative source of media.

#### **Ban on Heroin**

Some members of the medical profession have objected to the ban on the manufacture and importation of heroin, which will come into operation at the end of the year. Dr. A. Douthwaite, in a letter to the British Medical Journal, said that it was an astonishing move, which would inflict much hardship upon a multitude of patients. Questions have been asked in the House of Lords, but Lord Mancroft has said that a perfectly good substitute was now available and the Government's action was to facilitate the world-wide banning of traffic in an extremely dangerous drug. The Government had taken the opinion of the statutory bodies which it was obliged to consult, and had followed the technical advice and guidance given by those bodies.

## **Trade Notes**

#### **EXPANSION OF J. & J.'s**

Mr. Wm. H. (Bill) Northam, Managing Director of Johnson and Johnson Pty. Ltd., left recently for the United States, the United Kingdom and Europe.

It is reported that while in the United States he will discuss with the parent company plans for further development and expansion of the Australian company.

#### **CHEMISTS' ACCOUNT SERVICE FOR VICTORIA**

Victorian chemists will see by the advertisement appearing in the news section of this issue that a service for the pricing and lodging of claims for P.B.A. and P.M.S. scripts is offered by Chemists' Account Service Pty. Ltd., of 129 Elizabeth street, Melbourne.

This is an associate company of one that has been operating in N.S.W. for some years. Chemists are assured of prompt attention to all inquiries.

#### **SCHENLEY LABORATORIES**

Potter & Birks Pty. Ltd., 15 Grosvenor street, Sydney, has been appointed Australian representative for the Schenley Laboratories Inc., New York.

This will make available to doctors and chemists throughout Australia many new formulations of the Schenley organisation.

Mr. Eric Lewis has joined Potter & Birks Pty. Ltd. as ethical Sales Manager in Australia to promote and sell Schenley and allied products.

#### **WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO. PTY. LTD.**

Through the courtesy of Mr. W. B. Howard, Managing Director of William R. Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd., we have received this photograph of a presentation by President Eisenhower at a White House luncheon on April 5 to Dr. Howard Rusk (at left in illustration), Chairman of American-Korean Foundation, with \$100,000 cheque (approximately £A50,000) from the estate of Gustavus Pfeiffer, former Chairman of Warner-Hudnut.



The money will be used by Chungang University in South Korea to further pharmaceutical education. At right is Warner-Lambert Chairman Elmer Bobst, and next to him is Gen. C. W. Christenberry, President of American-Korean Foundation.



# Coming your way!

A STREAM OF VITAMIN-PRODUCT PROFITS FROM THE

## First Winter promotion for



FAMOUS ENGLISH

# Vykmin

VITAMIN-MINERAL CAPSULES

At the left is the eye-taking new "Reader's Digest" Window Card we mailed to each Guild member this month . . . backed by a display in your window, this card will give you a most effective "tie-in" with Vykmin's concentrated Winter advertising campaign in Reader's Digest and leading newspapers, which began on May 1st.

Australia's first nationally advertised Vitamin-Mineral Diet Supplement, VYKMIN is a chemists only 50% mark-up line

### FIRST SIX MONTHS' SALES

Since Vykmin was introduced last October, Guild members have reported excellent sales from the concentrated advertising campaign that week in, week out, is telling the vitamin diet-supplement story to Australians.

### VYKMIN'S FAST-GROWING MARKET

Now, with our first Winter campaign beginning, is the time to rapidly expand your Vykmin Sales . . . for maximum results build a window display on vitamins featuring the new Vykmin Showcard and keep the Vykmin display pack well forward on your counter.

Vykmin Vitamin-Mineral Capsules supplement and fortify every day diets with ethically balanced proportions of essential vitamins and minerals — conforming to the standard requirements established by the British Medical Association in the U.K. in the Report of the Committee on Nutrition published in 1950.

### VYKMIN Vitamin Mineral Capsules

a product of  
SCOTT & BOWNE (AUST.) LTD.,  
are now available through  
the Pharmaceutical Distributors of Australia

FOR SALE THROUGH CHEMISTS ONLY

COLOURFAST • COMPLETELY SAFE • NON INFLAMMABLE • NON TOXIC  
AND COMPLETELY INDESTRUCTIBLE

# ***Cuddly Duck*** **AND** ***Tommy Tiddler***

THE TROPICAL FISH

**NEW TOYS FOR NURSERY  
AND BATH MADE FROM THE  
NEW WONDER PLASTIC  
POLYTHENE!**

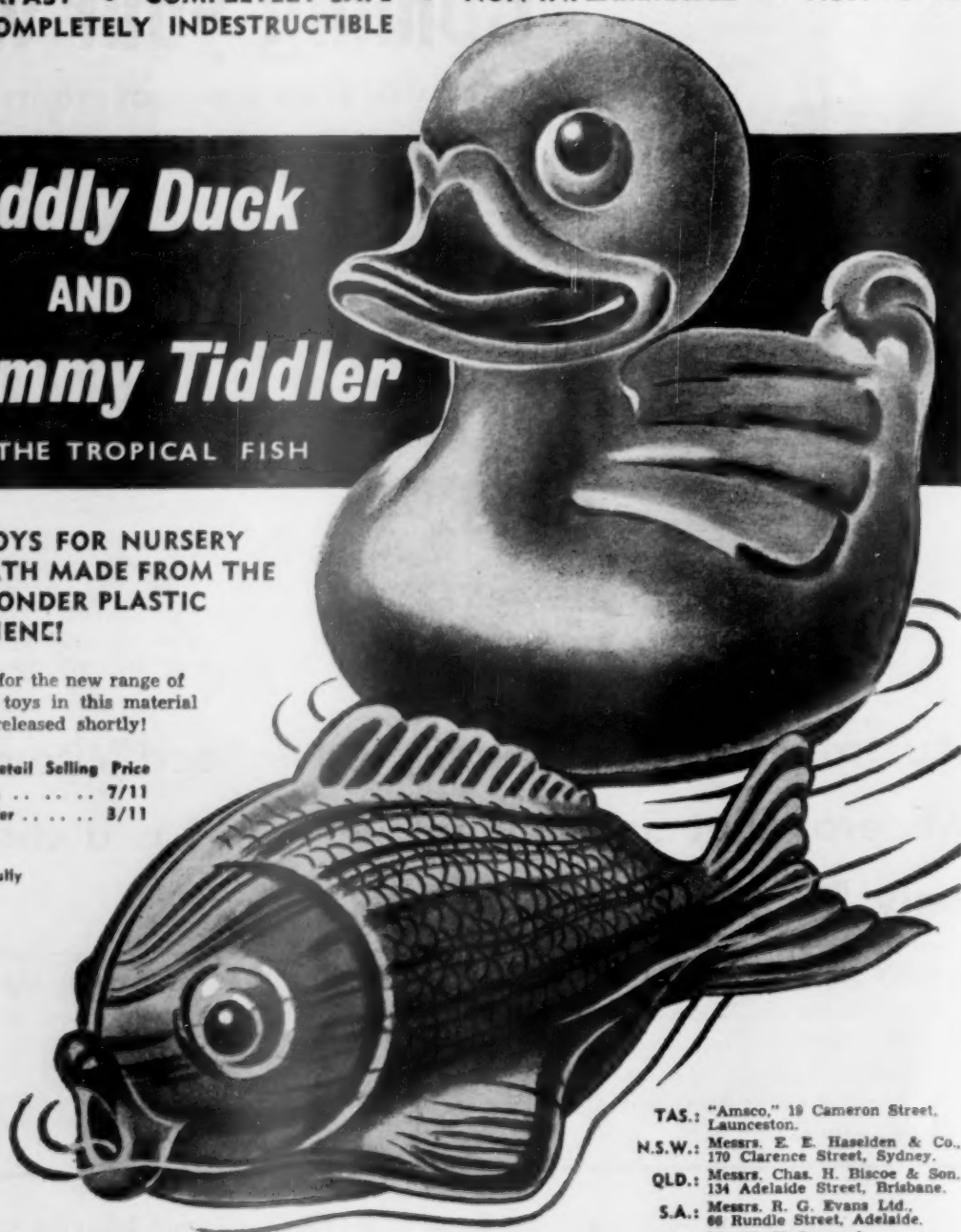
Watch for the new range of  
cuddly toys in this material  
to be released shortly!

**Suggested Retail Selling Price**

Cuddly Duck . . . . 7/11

Tommy Tiddler . . . . 3/11

Write for fully  
illustrated  
catalogue.



TAS.: "Amaco," 19 Cameron Street,  
Launceston.

N.S.W.: Messrs. E. E. Haselden & Co.,  
170 Clarence Street, Sydney.

QLD.: Messrs. Chas. H. Blacoe & Son,  
134 Adelaide Street, Brisbane.

S.A.: Messrs. R. G. Evans Ltd.,  
66 Rundle Street, Adelaide.

W.A.: Mr. W. H. Leonard,  
177 St. Georges Terrace, Perth.

Manufactured and Distributed by:

## **L. & I. GLENN PTY. LTD.**

463 Auburn Road, HAWTHORN EAST, VICTORIA  
Telephones - - - - BY 3382/3/4

Place your order now for these newest  
super selling Nurseryland creations—the  
very latest wonder toys especially created  
for the endless enjoyment of children.

## BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (AUSTRALIA) LTD.

Mr. P. A. Smith, Director and General Manager of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Australia) Ltd., will leave Sydney by air on June 11, for a short trip to England and the United States. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Smith.



Mr. P. A. Smith

En route to London, Mr. Smith will be spending a few days in Auckland, for discussion with management of the New Zealand associated house of which he is also a director. In London and New York he will be discussing and examining details of new processes and equipment and will spend some time discussing developments in the various Wellcome Research Laboratories. Of particular importance will be the manufacture of "lente" insulins, which Burroughs Wellcome proposes to undertake in Australia.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith will return to Australia early in August.

## G.P. PTY. LTD.

Tussinol with Pholcodine has been added to the G.P. Pty. Ltd. range of ethical medical specialties as a companion product to Tussinol.

Tussinol with Pholcodine combines the expectorant value of Tussinol with the cough centre depressant action of Pholcodine for the control of irritating, troublesome coughs in upper respiratory infections. Pholcodine is stated to be non-toxic and superior to Codeine as a cough centre sedative, and is very well tolerated by children and adults.

Tussinol with Pholcodine is packed in bottles of 8 fl. oz. costing 6/- each and retailing at 9/- each (plus the usual dispensing fee when dispensed).

Both Tussinol and Tussinol with Pholcodine are being actively promoted throughout Australia by the G.P. representatives, and this campaign will be vigorously maintained during the winter and spring months.

## BAYER PHARMA PTY. LTD.

We are advised that Bayer Pharma Pty. Ltd. is supplying Salyrgan, Prominal Tablets and Protargol Powder, a new preparation, at the following prices:—

	Price to Chemist
Salyrgan, 25 x 2 c.c. . . . .	22/6 each
" 100 x 2 c.c. . . . .	87/6 each
Prominal Tablets—	
1 gr., 100's . . . . .	4/6 each
1 gr., 1000's . . . . .	40/6 each
3 gr., 100's . . . . .	9/6 each
3 gr., 500's . . . . .	45/- each
3 gr., 1000's . . . . .	85/6 each

N.B.: 3 gr., 250's, has been discontinued.

Protargol Powders—1 oz. (new preparation) . . . . . 95/10

N.B.: 2 packings only received ex air freight from U.S.A.

## CHARLES McDONALD PTY. LTD.

Charles McDonald Pty. Ltd. advises the addition of "Pyriderm Compound" to its growing range of Australian made ethical products.

"Pyriderm Compound" is a combination of Pyriderm CM (Pyridoxine HCl-B.6) and Vibafort CM (B.1)

and 1 c.c. of the compound contains 50 mg. of each with 1.5% W/V of Benzyl Alcohol as the bacteriostatic.

"Pyriderm Compound" is indicated in prophylaxis and treatment of nausea and vomiting of pregnancy, nausea following deep ray therapy and post-anaesthetic sickness. We are informed that good results have been reported in the treatment of nausea and vomiting associated with migraine, and that "Pyriderm Compound" has also been used with excellent results in acute alcoholism. This product can be used either by the intramuscular or intravenous route.

"Pyriderm Compound" is presented only in 10 c.c. vials. Price to the chemist is 20/- per vial and to the patient will be 28/-, plus dispensing fee. Supplies are available from your usual wholesaler.

## CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY

In its advertising of "Vaseline" Brand hairdressings, Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. Consd. is featuring champions from the tennis, golf, cricket and football worlds as users of its goods. The company takes the view that people never seem to tire of reading about their favourite sporting personalities, and that such publicity should sell a lot of hair tonic and hair cream.

The company also claims that the ladies' shampoo market—a market that can accommodate a lot of extra business in the form of new users—is steadily climbing all the time. Their national advertising theme is: "To keep hair young and shining clean, shampoo each week with 'Vaseline' Liquid Shampoo." To add emphasis to this thought they're featuring four of the country's foremost models.



## S.E. Asian Students Visit Chesebrough Factory

In the accompanying illustration, Mr. Robert K. Gash, Australian Export Manager of Chesebrough, discusses a problem with S.E. Asian students who recently visited the factory. The students are (from left): Foong Weng Tai, from Epoh, Malaya; Vera Monkornsuksawadi and Amphai Vanaprapa, from Bangkok, Thailand; and Lim Yin Seong, from Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.

## EVANS MEDICAL SUPPLIES LTD.

### Report and Accounts for 1954

The report and accounts of the company for 1954, together with a supplementary brochure, show continued progress; indeed, it is a record of remarkable achievement, considering that the company was bombed out in 1941, and had to start practically anew.

The accounts follow the usual pattern adopted in recent years of providing more detailed information on the group's position. Profit for the year totalled £135,983, and dividend of 8½% on ordinary stock was

approved at the annual meeting at Speke, Liverpool, on May 18.

Points of interest in the chairman's statement were:

1. The increased productivity, which is the direct outcome of the considerable "streamlining" of the manufacturing and sales divisions during the last few years.
2. Net earnings for 1954 are equivalent to 36.5% gross on ordinary stock (after taxation and preference dividend).
3. The first announcement of plans for immediate development at Speke.

For some years the company has provided stockholders with a supplementary brochure. This year the brochure, titled "An Act of Faith," was prepared by The Economist Intelligence Unit to give an objective picture of the group's capital expenditure from 1942 to 1954.

#### "RAPID SHAVE" AEROSOL LATHER

Palmolive "Rapid Shave" Aerosol Lather is now available in Australia.

Aerosol shaving creams were first sold in America in 1951, and by the end of that year had obtained 3 per cent. of the total shave cream market. In 1952, Palmolive "Rapid Shave" Aerosol Lather was introduced in America and, according to Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd., has enjoyed exceptional sales progress so that now, with Palmolive "Rapid Shave" as No. 1 seller, aerosol shave creams take 50 per cent. of the total American shave cream market.

Palmolive "Rapid Shave" Aerosol Lather is being offered to retailers in half dozen display outlets to facilitate point of sale display to link up with the associated advertising plan. The Palmolive "Rapid Shave" bomb will really hit the headlines with a bang in July—Bob Dyer will be going all out to sell this new shaving idea to the consumer in the radio show "It Pays to be Funny," and newspaper advertising will also be used. Window displays that are both eye-catching and hard-selling are planned.

Initial supplies of Palmolive "Rapid Shave" Aerosol Lather will be reaching Australia from the English Colgate-Palmolive Company, but manufacture in Australia will commence almost immediately, to ensure continuity of supplies to the Australian market.

The 6-oz. tin of Palmolive "Rapid Shave" Aerosol Lather retails at 14/-. Cost to the retailer is 93/9 a dozen (profit margin 53.77 per cent.).

#### CALMIC LIMITED

##### New English Products Come to Australia

The introduction of a number of ethical pharmaceuticals will follow the recent Australian visit of Mr. Harold Ward, Managing Director, Calmic Limited, of Crewe and London. Mr. Ward's visit will result in the full-scale marketing of a number of products which have not previously been available in Australia.

As a result of investigations, it was decided to commence marketing on an intensive scale, and Mr. Ward's visit marks the final stage of preparations.

Amongst the company's products which will be available immediately in New South



Mr. Harold Ward

Wales, Victoria and South Australia (and later in the other States) will be "Ferromyn" (Ferrous Succinate), a new and unique organic iron salt for the treatment of iron deficiency anaemias. Although no organised attempt to market "Ferromyn" in countries outside Great Britain has yet been made, the demand is becoming world-wide, and requests for substantial supplies are constantly being received from many foreign countries. Due to the rapidly increasing demand for "Ferromyn" the company has had

to increase its production, and during the last year production capacity has been increased five-fold.

Another product—which will be treated as a consumer line and extensively publicised—is Calpon Analgesic Tablets, a unique formulation, different from any type of analgesic previously available in Australia. Readers are referred to the announcement on page 539 of this issue relating to Calpon Tablets. These tablets, which are known as Hypon in England, are very extensively prescribed under the National Health Service, but because a somewhat similar name is registered in Australia on behalf of an entirely different product, it has been necessary to use the name Calpon in Australia.

Calmic Limited is the prime manufacturer of many of the fine chemicals used in the production of its own range. The company's research laboratories have developed a number of new preparations, and we are informed that more of these will progressively become available in Australia as production facilities and import conditions permit.

Established in England since 1932, the company employs some 400 people, and operates a fleet of 80 delivery vans, covering the whole of the British Isles. Most of the production plant has been completely renewed during the past few years, and is now one of the most modern and efficient of its type in Great Britain. The company has a high reputation in the pharmaceutical industry and its products are very widely prescribed by the British medical profession, and used by British hospitals and the medical departments of industry.

Mr. H. Livesey is the Australian Branch Manager, and the Australian office and warehouse of Calmic Ltd. is at 458-468 Wattle street, Ultimo, Sydney (telephone MA 7644).



The Offices and Production Units of Calmic Limited, Manufacturing Chemists, at Crewe in Cheshire, England, stand in 60 acres of park land, and are ideally situated for the manufacture of fine chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations.



OVER 29 MILLION PRESS AND MAGAZINE  
IMPACTS BACKED BY 14 HUNDRED RADIO SPOTS  
IN FIRST FIVE MONTHS ALONE!

# CALPON TABLETS



## BIG new Advertising Programme Commences June 15th.

**NEW PRICE STRUCTURE WITH 50% MARK-  
UP MEANS EXTRA PROFITS FOR YOU—  
and you can count on repeat sales, too!**

Here's the *five-ingredient* formula most widely *prescribed* of all proprietary analgesics in Great Britain! Only Calpon has a selling story like that and we're telling the Australian public over 29 million times in a heavy and consistent advertising programme beginning 15th June. Ninety-three large advertisements in metropolitan dailies and national media, backed by fourteen hundred radio spots in the first three weeks will penetrate over 80% of all the homes in Australia at least *fifteen times!*

### Get your share of profits now!

Cash-in on Calpon's exclusive "no-side-effects" story by recommending *these* safe tablets to your customers whenever a quick-acting analgesic is required.

Display the free tubes you received on the counter card prominently in your pharmacy and order adequate stocks from the usual wholesaler.



**For you—Bigger Profits  
—REPEAT SALES!**

It's good business for you to stock and recommend Calpon. Selling at 12 for 2/- and 50 for 7/3 with a 50% mark-up, Calpon means bigger turnover and greater profit per unit sale.

Every 20-tube carton you sell means 13/4 in your pocket—and that's good business in any man's language. Not only that—because Calpon tablets can be taken regularly, even in chronic cases without producing side-effects, this means repeat sales—*extra profits for you.*

#### FORMULA

Acid. Acetylsalicyl. B.P. 40.22%; Phenacet. B.P. 48.00%; Caffein. B.P. 2.00%; Codein. Phosph. B.P. 0.99%; Phenolphth. B.P. 1.04%; Excip. 7.75%. (Each tablet, 8 grains.)

#### DOSAGE

One or two tablets every 4 hours or as ordered by the physician.

#### INDICATIONS

CALPON Tablets are indicated for the relief of pain associated with rheumatism, spastic dysmenorrhoea, neuralgia, headaches, and all conditions which call for an analgesic.

Manufactured in England by Calmic Limited. Australian Branch, 458-468 Wattle St., Ultimo, New South Wales. MA 7644

IT'S SO MUCH  
SAFER!

IT'S SO MUCH SOFTER!

IT'S EVER SO  
MUCH MORE  
ABSORBENT!



*Everywhere*  
women are becoming  
more and more  
**Modess-minded**

*Are YOU profiting by these  
ever-increasing sales?*

Week after week, month after month, constantly increasing sales tell the story of the growing preference by Australian women for the complete protection Modess so surely provides.

This is understandable. Modess is unquestionably the finest product in its field. Added to that, Modess is backed by intensive advertising in all leading Women's Magazines, carefully planned to create a constantly increasing all-year-round demand. Keep up your Modess stock, display it prominently. It's one of your most consistent profit-builders.

# Modess

A PRODUCT OF

**JOHNSON AND JOHNSON**

**THE MOST TRUSTED NAME IN SURGICAL DRESSINGS**

**MAKE FULL USE OF  
JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S  
DISCREET SALESMAN**

Display your Johnson and Johnson Dispenser prominently. Keep it fully stocked. It's a powerful sales aid.



JM27/59

# P.A.T.A. OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Notified 2/5/55.

Chemists' Section: Additions		
Size	Retail	Wholesale
100's	Menley & James (Australia) Ltd. 18/- Dexedrine Tablets	154/- doz.
General Section: Additions		
	Hillcastle Pty. Limited.	
10/3	Inecto Colour Creme	70/3 doz.
Chemists' Section: Alterations		
	Bristol-Myers Co. Pty. Ltd.	
Medium	1/10 Ipana Tooth Paste— Regular	14/7 doz. 13/8 doz.
Large	2/10 Ipana Tooth Paste— Regular	22/3 doz. 19/9 doz.
Economy	3/10 Ipana Tooth Paste— Regular	29/6 doz. 27/- doz.
Medium	1/11 Ipana Tooth Paste— Chlorophyll	15/3 doz. 14/3 doz.
Large	2/11 Ipana Tooth Paste— Chlorophyll	22/11 doz. 20/5 doz.
Economy	3/11 Ipana Tooth Paste— Chlorophyll	30/1 doz. 27/7 doz.

## PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE

The 15 cards issued for the month of April, 1955, dealt with the following products:—

A: 92	Aciban
A: 93	Aciban Compound
A: 94	Anabalm
C: 102	Cortisone Suspension (Boots)
H: 29	Histostab Compound
M: 53	Marzine
P: 129	Prolution Intravenous
P: 130	Proloid
P: 131	Paynocil
R: 22	Remanden
S: 67	Siguent Hycor
S: 68	Sednets Lozenges
T: 56	Ticarda
T: 57	Tolseram
V: 41	Visma—Barb

The 15 cards to be issued shortly for the month of May, 1955, will deal with the following products:—

B: 56	Berex
C: 103	Cortisone Ophthalmic Ointment (Upjohn)
C: 104	Collotone
G: 15	Graneodin Ointment
M: 54	Mepacrine Hydrochloride B.P. (Avlon)
N: 50	Nylmerate Solution (Concentrate 1:500)
P: 132	Pethidine Hydrochloride B.P. (Avlon)
P: 133	Pixcyl
S: 69	Sebbix
S: 70	Sulphamezathine
S: 71	Siguent Neomycin
S: 72	Serfia
T: 58	Transvasin
V: 42	Vallestril
Z: 1	Zithol

Subscriptions (£3/3/-) to the P.P. Card Service for 1955 (including the new Index Book) may be entered at any time. Renewals or new subscriptions, accompanied by cheque, should be addressed to The Manager, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 24-26 St. Francis street, Melbourne.

A few sets of the 1954 cards (£3/3/- per set) are on hand. We regret that the cards of earlier years—1951, 1952 and 1953—are now out of print.

# Student Activities

## INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' FEDERATION

An invitation to Australian students to attend the Fourth International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation Conference in Vienna was received recently by the local I.P.S.F. Secretary, Gordon Brown. The executive of I.P.S.F. expect about 200 students from all over the world to gather in Vienna, Austria, from August 3 to August 12, 1955. Accommodation will be in Studentheim, a modern student hostel. The programme includes several excursions to Melk, etc., a boat trip down the Danube, works visits (some non-pharmaceutical, for a change to the pharmacy students) together with the usual sing-songs and social evenings. Delegates should be prepared to attend a Council meeting and the General Assembly.

If this invitation interests you please contact Gordon Brown, C.E.N.E.F. Centre, 201 Castlereagh street, Sydney.

## QUEENSLAND PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' SOCIETY

April was a busy month both socially and with general business for Q.P.S.S. At the monthly general meeting the minutes from the Victor Harbour Council meeting were read to an interested committee by the Secretary, Miss Lorrie Lightfoot. Ron Snell, N.U.P.S.A. Secretary, made constructive and explanatory comments which helped greatly in the ratification of the minutes and also in the general understanding of the National Union.

At the moment Q.P.S.S. is trying to arrange for the publication of a booklet containing general information about the College, lecture times, subjects, fees and any other topic which may be of assistance to the bewildered first year and country students. In Queensland we have a large number of correspondence students, who, after three years' apprenticeship in the country, spend a year at the College in Brisbane. These students are the hardest to interest in students matters, and it was felt that this booklet would help them orientate themselves and thus strengthen Q.P.S.S. with their added support.

Miss Jan McCabe was recently elected to the committee as Local Text Book Officer. An order was placed immediately and the first supply of books is due shortly. Good work, Jan!

Would any of the Editors of the student magazines care to swap copies with the Editor of "The Draught"? If so, please contact John Morrison, 133 Yabba street, Ascot, Brisbane.

A dance held at the College Hall on April 16, although not the "best ever," was a financial success. Unfortunately a Varsity dance a little further down the road had a greater attraction—free beer! It's surprising how easily some people are led astray.

The cricket match was won by Third Year. Messrs. Harris and Potter showed some fine form and knocked up two good scores. Ron Burns top scored for the day, but his fine effort was not quite good enough to stop Third Year scoring a decisive victory. Peter Pollard was voted "Demon Bowler" of the day (muzzle velocity of 500 ft./sec.). Our thanks go to Joe, the umpire, for such overwhelming favouritism towards the Third Year side. A large bar of Malgic was sent to Mr. Amos, who was unable to play because of an acute attack of fibrositis.

The tennis club meets every second Sunday, and some "A" grade tennis has been enjoyed by both play-

ers and spectators. At the moment all students are looking forward to a birthday party which is to be given by Marie Kelly.

#### **SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION**

Since the Annual General Meeting on April 1, the new committee has settled down to a busy year ahead, and activities are already under way.

This year the Annual General Meeting was held in conjunction with an informal Freshers' Welcome in the Mat. Med. Museum of the Old Medical School. The Freshers' Welcome started about 6.30 p.m. Students were welcomed at the door by the outgoing President, David Lowrey, and Committee members. Everyone quickly gathered around chatting and getting to know one another. Name tags were a big help. A light buffet tea was served at 7 p.m., and activities continued until 8.30, when the meeting commenced. By this time the numbers had increased to approximately 55.

Of the meeting itself, students received the reports very well—some of the new students were particularly interested, and we have recruited a few extra Committee members from their number. The most important business of the meeting was the election of the new Committee for 1955, the results of which were as follows:

**President:** Neil Steffensen.

**Vice-Presidents:** Geoff Tauro, Barry Brown.

**Honorary Secretary:** Judy Hale.

**2nd Year Reps.:** Margaret Imrie, Jean Johnson, Harold Menson.

**1st Year Reps.:** David Samer, Frank Payne, John Harris.

The meeting finished at 10.40 p.m., and was followed by a light supper, everyone having had a very enjoyable and interesting evening.

The new Committee has since been hard at work and two committee meetings have been held this month. At the first the election of officers took place, the results of which were as follows:

**Co-opted Members:** Jim Hayes, Ron Smith, Tony Galluzzo, Gordon Brown, Robin Baird, Deidre Streater, Ron Holloway and Graham Lake.

**Treasurer:** Jim Hayes.

**Student Vice-President:** Harold Menson.

**Editor, "Mortar Monthly":** Tony Galluzzo.

**Local Publicity Officer:** Jean Johnson.

**Sports Reps.:** Robin Baird, Frank Payne.

As well as the above members three ex-officio members are N.U.P.S.A. reps.: David Lowrey and Norm Ellis and S.R.C. rep. (until June), Ray Betos. A Congress Organising Committee has also been elected, and are busy at the moment selecting a site for Congress, 1956, which is being held in N.S.W.

Social functions have already started with a picnic on Anzac week-end to Burning Palms on the South Coast. We left Central about 9.30 a.m. on the Sunday morning, and after an hour and a half in the train arrived at Lilyvale Station. From here we had about a five-mile hike (all who attended are now experienced mountaineers) and although rather tired by the time we reached Burning Palms we were well rewarded by the magnificent view from the top of the cliff. It was a glorious day and the surf enticed a few of the braver ones in, but most people preferred the very vigorous game of rounders on the beach. The final numbers to arrive were 36, and we soon had fires going and cooked sausages for lunch. We were joined about 3 o'clock by Mr. Wright, Senior Lecturer, Bill Wright and Barry and Phillip Brown, who had all been out walking for the week-end. They came back to Lilyvale Station with the rest of the party, arriving there about 5.30 p.m. We cooked tea near the river and enjoyed a few songs around the camp fire until 7.30 p.m., when we had to pack up in time to catch the last train at 8.25. A very tired but very happy crowd arrived back at Central

about 10 o'clock—we did manage to catch the last train despite a few last-minute qualms, when it didn't seem that the train would stop.

Arrangements are well under way for the pharmacy float for Commemoration Day, and also for the Annual Ball in July and the provisions stall at the Settlement Fete. The traditional Soul Pattinson's v. The Rest football match is once again part of the official com. day programme—no doubt pharmacy is involved in other "unofficial activities."

Once again pharmacy has teams entered for the Inter-Faculty Sporting Competitions. As well as the football, tennis, basketball and hockey, which we took part in last year, pharmacy participated in the Inter-Faculty swimming carnival, and mainly due to the efforts of Robin Baird gained third place in the women's point



**Group at N.S.W.P.S.A. Picnic at Burning Palms, National Park, during April.**

score. Freshers were also keen to enter a crew for the regatta, the sports reps. are arranging for a few extra activities such as 1st year v. 2nd year matches, and we hope to be able to arrange a few tennis afternoons.

Tony Galluzzo brought out his first edition of "Mortar Monthly" after Easter—he is organising his "Mortar Reporters" to bring in all the news, and is keeping everyone well informed of coming activities.

The Student Library Sub-committee, still functioning from last year, has plans for expansion. The library has only been established a short while, but students are making great use of it, and more books are being bought. Orders for text books under the N.U.P.S.A. Text Book Concession Scheme have gone in for the first consignment, which is expected at the end of June. Students are readily taking advantage of this also.

The interstate front has been rather quiet this month. Following the various South Australian and Victorian visitors earlier in the year, three of our number made a return visit to Melbourne over Easter—we are awaiting reports of damage from Melbourne—but from all accounts it was another great Congress reunion, and they certainly had a wonderful time.

Among other activities arranged for the very near future we have a theatre party to see "Doctor in the House," the proceeds of which will go as a donation towards the Flood Relief Fund.

To conclude, our congratulations and best wishes to our President, Neil Steffensen, who was married on April 26, at Grafton.

#### **WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION**

A general meeting of W.A.P.S.A. is scheduled for June 1, but arrangements for the year's social activities



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ARE 'AMPLEX' PROSPECTS—

ALL WILL SEE 'AMPLEX'

ADS.— OVER AND OVER!

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SO! CHECK YOUR STOCKS—ORDER NOW—DISPLAY "AMPLEX" and reap enormous benefits.

**AMPLEX**

30's 34/- doz. Wholesale  
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SOMEONE ISN'T USING AMPLEX

Amplex keeps breath sweet and leaves body free of odour



Someone isn't using Amplex.

Amplex keeps breath sweet and leaves body free of odour. It is the only deodorant that is so effective and so pleasant to use. It is the only deodorant that is so effective and so pleasant to use. It is the only deodorant that is so effective and so pleasant to use.

**AMPLEX**

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## PRESS —

Regular appearances of 8 in. d.c. advertisements in the Women's Weekly will reach over 2,000,000 readers per issue.



Someone isn't using Amplex.

Amplex keeps breath sweet and leaves body free of odour. It is the only deodorant that is so effective and so pleasant to use. It is the only deodorant that is so effective and so pleasant to use. It is the only deodorant that is so effective and so pleasant to use.

**AMPLEX**

Take it and be sure

## TRANSPORT —

Striking posters will appear in trams and buses throughout Australia displaying the AMPLEX story to over 20,000,000 travellers per week.



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409 Collins Street, Melbourne. MB 2174.

Also at: Sydney, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, Brisbane.

**SAY  
MISTER  
RETAILER!**



**THANKS FOR STOCKING MY FAVOURITE—**  
TRADE MARK  
**Vaseline Brand Petroleum Jelly**

You're doing me and my pals round the neighbourhood a wonderful service having "Vaseline" Brand Petroleum Jelly always in stock. Saves me many an awkward moment at nappy change.

Dare say it represents a nice bit of business for you too, knowing the value my mother and most other mothers place in "Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly.

Of course baby's not the only one to benefit from this "Wonder Jelly". Every member of the household has a use or two for it. Treating burns, bruises, chapped hands . . . you know the type of thing.

You'll benefit by stocking "Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly. It's great for treating cuts, burns, bruises, scalds, chapped lips, skin irritations. Keep it always on display.



It's a First Aid Kit in a jar.

Distributors to the trade: P.C.D. Pty. Ltd., Box 21, Oakleigh, Vic.

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"Vaseline" is the registered trade mark of the Chesebrough Mfg. Co. Cons'd.

are already well in hand. The programme includes picnics, dances, etc. We want full support during this year, especially at social functions, in order to make them the success desired by the Committee. The times for such entertainment have been chosen in such a way that study will not be affected. Come along to everything—join in the fun. Remember, there is always a little time for leisure during the four years of swot!

It has been noticed that there is a slow increase in the number of blazers being worn, and with the winter months approaching it is hoped to see a few more round the College. Subscriptions for 1955 are now due. See your year rep. now—do not wait until the end of the year to become a financial member. Remember, the objects and rights of the Association apply to YOU, the individual student.

David Lowrey, President of N.U.P.S.A., is to spend a couple of months in Western Australia. We look forward to your visit, David, and hope that you find W.A.P.S.A. and its members as anticipated.

Second year students have resumed classes after their compulsory vacation at Swanbourne—some holiday resort from where the holiday makers return with ruddy complexions and great enthusiasm to begin swot in a really big way. Believe second years were quite alarmed to see the College swarming with new faces—something like thirty-two first years. No doubt, however, acquaintances have been made and the faces are no longer strange.

#### VICTORIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

A general meeting of V.P.S.A. was held on April 9, at the College. The retiring members of the Students' Representative Committee thanked the students for their co-operation during 1954, and hoped that the new committee would continue to get their full support. The new committee consists of:—

**President:** Noel Van den Berg.  
**Vice-President and N.U.P.S.A. Rep.:** Lex McArthur.  
**Secretary:** Mary McNamara.  
**Treasurer:** Jim Hawkesley.  
**Chairman of Clubs and Societies:** Alan Watson.  
**Editor of "Scruple":** Russell Hardidge.  
**Publicity Officer:** Alan McKnight.  
**N.U.P.S.A. Local Publicity Officer:** Jonnie Fergie.  
**N.U.P.S.A. Local Secretary-Treasurer:** Wendy Caldwell.  
**N.U.P.S.A. Local Publications Officer:** Ann Fagan.  
 Also Bert Davis, Alistair Lloyd, Helen Blackman, Barrie Gerrard, Brian Blackie and Greta Saxon-Jones.

After the meeting about 120 students attended a Freshers' Welcome, where freshers, some from the country who are new to the College, if not to pharmacy, and many others not so new, who know what fun these functions are, got together, dancing to the music of Graeme Bell.

The annual Commencement Ball was again held at the Dorchester on April 18. This function was thoroughly enjoyed by the 250 people who attended. The official guests, Mr. and Mrs. Nye and Mr. and Mrs. Kent, were received by the V.P.S.A. President and Secretary, Noel Van den Berg and Mary McNamara.

The Follies Committee had its first meeting on April 20, when Mr. John Russo, Ph.C., M.P.S., was asked to produce the show again this year. All members are very keen to make the Follies at this year's ball better and sillier than last year's big success. Everyone is brimful of fabulous ideas, and all that is needed is a few budding dancers and comedians to carry them out.

Alan Watson, as Chairman of Clubs and Societies, is hoping to start a Camera Club at the College, and has called the first meeting of any interested parties. Be-

sides making an absorbing hobby, cameras and photography, being part of the average chemist's stock-in-trade, are handy things of which to have a working knowledge.

Second year, energetically living up to their reputation for sociability, set off for Mount Evelyn, near Croydon, on May 1. Having left Melbourne in a blanket of chilly fog, they found the sun again, and enjoyed perfect autumn weather all day. Most people spent the day exploring the neighbouring mountains, which proved to be thirsty work. In order that the members of the weaker sex could have a drink of water at one mountain home the boys found themselves helping the owners with tree-felling. After this they showed just how hardy they were by swimming in a mountain



The Second Year (Vic.) Students on Mt. Evelyn.

stream to cool off. The day ended happily with a barbecue tea and a sing-song around the fires in tune with David's accordion.

We would all like to congratulate Jo Jennings of fourth year on her engagement to Jock Gardener. Until last year Jo was Secretary of V.P.S.A., and told us she was retiring owing to the pressure of work! Best of luck to you both, Jo.

The Editor of the "Scruple," after much valiant effort, hopes to have the first edition for the year off the press by the end of the term. He has had several contributions from the more literary(?) minded students, many unprintable, but enough to start the "Scruple," which was dying a lingering death through lack of interest from the students generally, on its merry way again.

#### ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The first committee meeting of A.U.P.S.A. was held recently to discuss the social functions for the year. Twenty committee members attended, and a full social programme was arranged.

Highlight of first term will be a "Come in bad taste" dance, scheduled for late in the term. The music will be provided by a three-piece band, a wonderful supper will be served, and there will also be a floor show by "May and Mac." (No prize is offered for guessing the identity of "May and Mac"—to those who were at Congress the answer is rather obvious!)

The Pharmacy Ball will be held in July, the Annual Dinner in August and a picnic at a date to be set later. Keep these dates in mind as they will be "fabulous" shows.

—MARGARET PURDON, 216 Sandy Bay Road, Hobart, National Publicity Officer.

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—MARGARET PURDON, 216 Sandy Bay Road, Hobart, National Publicity Officer.

# Commonwealth and State News

## COMMONWEALTH

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

#### AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

##### Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance 1933-1954 Notice Under Section Twelve Relating to Poisons.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by section twelve of the Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance 1933-1954 of the Australian Capital Territory, I, Earle Page, the Minister of State for Health, do hereby amend the notice under that section published in the Commonwealth of Australia Gazette on the twenty-eighth day of May, 1953, declaring certain drugs, chemicals and compounds to be poisons—

(a) by inserting in Part I of the Schedule to the notice, after the item relating to Opium, the following item:—

"Pholcodine and preparations and admixtures containing one per centum or more of pholcodine."; and

(b) by inserting in Part II of the Schedule to the notice, after the item relating to Phenytoin sodium, the following item:—

"Pholcodine preparations and admixtures containing less than one per centum of pholcodine.".

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1955.

EARLE PAGE,

Minister of State for Health.

#### AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

##### Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance 1933-1954 Notice Declaring Certain Drugs, Chemicals and Compounds to be Narcotic Drugs

Whereas by section twelve of the Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance 1933-1954 it is provided (inter alia) that the Minister of State for Health may, by notice in the Gazette, declare what drugs, chemicals or compounds are, for the purposes of the Ordinance, narcotic drugs:

And whereas by notice published in the Gazette on the twenty-eighth day of May, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, certain drugs, chemicals and compounds were declared to be, for the purposes of the Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance 1933-1938, narcotic drugs:

And whereas it is desirable to revoke the said declaration and to make other provision in lieu thereof:

Now, therefore, I, Earle Page, the Minister of State for Health, do hereby—

(a) revoke the said declaration; and

(b) declare that the drugs, chemicals and compounds specified in the Schedule to this notice are, for the purposes of the Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance 1933-1954, narcotic drugs.

#### THE SCHEDULE

Item. Drugs, Chemicals and Compounds.

- 1 Acetyldihydrocodeine (Acetylcodeine) and its salts.
- 2 Acetyldihydrocodeinone (Acetyldimethyldihydrothebaine), its esters, its salts, the salts of its

esters, and preparations of acetyldihydrocodeinone or of those esters or salts.

- 3 Any preparation official or non-official (including any preparation which purports to be an anti-opium remedy) containing—

(a) not less than, or not less than the equivalent of, one-fifth per centum of anhydrous morphine, benzylmorphine or any other ester of morphine; or

(b) not less than one-tenth per centum of cocaine, ecgonine, dihydro-oxycodone, dihydrocodeinone or dihydromorphinone.

- 4 Benzylmorphine, its salts, and preparations of benzylmorphine or its salts.

- 5 Cocaine (crude).

- 6 Cocaine, its salts, and preparations of cocaine or its salts.

- 7 Coca leaves.

- 8 Diacetylmorphine, its salts, and preparations of or containing diacetylmorphine or its salts.

- 9 Dihydrocodeine (Paracodine) and its salts.

- 10 Dihydrocodeinone, its esters, its salts, the salts of its esters, and preparations of dihydrocodeinone or of those esters or salts.

- 11 Dihydrodesoxymorphine, its esters, its salts, the salts of its esters, and preparations of dihydrodesoxymorphine or of those esters or salts.

- 12 Dihydrohydroxycodone, its esters, its salts, the salts of its esters, and preparations of dihydrohydroxycodone or of those esters or salts.

- 13 Dihydrohydroxymorphinone and its salts.

- 14 Dihydromorphine, its esters, its salts, the salts of its esters, and preparations of dihydromorphine or of those esters or salts.

- 15 Dihydromorphinone, its esters, its salts, the salts of its esters, and preparations of dihydromorphinone or of those esters or salts.

- 16 Ecgonine, its salts, and preparations of ecgonine or its salts.

- 17 Esters of ecgonine, their salts, and preparations of those esters or salts.

- 18 Esters of morphine, their salts, and preparations of those esters or salts.

- 19 Ethers of morphine, their salts, and preparations of those ethers or salts (except codeine, dionine and pholcodine).

- 20 Indian hemp (Cannabis).

- 21 Isopropyl and other esters of 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid and their salts.

- 22 Methadyl acetate (4, 4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-acetoxyheptane) and its salts.

- 23 Methyldihydromorphinone and its salts.

- 24 Morphine in any form.

- 25 Morphine-N-oxide and its derivatives, the other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives and their salts, and preparations of morphine-N-oxide or of those derivatives or salts.

- 26 Opium (medicinal).

- 27 Opium (raw).

- 28 Racemethorphan and levomethorphan (3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan) and their salts.

The

**ORAL**

**TREATMENT**

for

**MACROCYTIC**

**ANÆMIAS**

**BIFACTON**

Tablets of Intrinsic  
Factor with Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>.

2 tablets = 1 U.S.P. oral anti-anaemia unit. Packs: 30, 60 and 500.

Average haemopoietic  
maintenance dose  
1—2 tablets daily

Sole Australian Agents

**BRITISH PHARMACEUTICALS PTY. LTD.**

8-12, BATHURST STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W. (Box 3967 G.P.O.)

Box 232, OV. G.P.O. Melbourne. Box 1162 P. G.P.O. Brisbane. P.O. Box 845, Adelaide, S.A.

Box 51549 G.P.O. Perth, W.A.



**ORGANON LABORATORIES LIMITED, LONDON**

# DIENOESTROL

## *The Proven Treatment*

### IN SENILE AND ATROPHIC VAGINITIS

Intravaginal application or inunction of Dienoestrol Cream provides:

Maximum oestrogen concentration at the site of administration.

High oestrogenic potency with low incidence of side effects. No complications have been noted even in patients using the cream as long as twelve months!

Simplicity of administration. Application of Dienoestrol Cream is readily performed by the patient herself with the aid of the therapeutic applicator which automatically delivers a measured dose.

During the climacteric, declining oestrogen production results characteristically in a marked thinning of the vaginal epithelium and reduced production of glycogen.

The atrophied vaginal epithelium is often readily attacked by bacterial invaders giving rise to the distressing symptoms of senile vaginitis . . . pruritus, discharge, burning on urination and dyspareunia.

*With original prescription please specify Ortho Therapeutic Applicator.*



Dienoestrol Cream contains dienioestrol, a highly active synthetic oestrogen of low toxicity, which is readily absorbed following application to the vulva and vagina. Each gram of cream contains 0.1 mg. of active ingredient. Dienoestrol Cream is supplied in 3 oz. tubes for use with therapeutic applicator.



# Pharmaceutical Company

## SYDNEY



## COMMONWEALTH—Continued

- 29 Thebaine, its salts, and preparations of thebaine or its salts.
- 30 3-dimethylamino-1, 1-di-(2-thienyl)-1-butene and its salts.
- 31 6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-acetoxyheptane (otherwise identified by the symbol N.I.H.-2953) and its salts.
- 32 6-dimethylamino-4-, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanol (otherwise identified by the symbol N.I.H.-2933 and known as Methadol) and its salts.
- 33  $\alpha$ -1, 3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxy piperidine (otherwise identified by the symbol NU-1196 and known as Alphaprodine, Nisintil, Nisintil) and its salts.
- 34  $\beta$ -4, 4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-heptanol (Beta Methadol) and its salts.
- 35 4, 4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-hexanone and its salts.
- 36  $\beta$ -1, 3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxy piperidine (otherwise identified by the symbol NU-1779 and known as Betaprodine) and its salts.
- 37 4, 4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-heptanone-3 (known as Methadone, Adanon, Amidone, Amidosan, Butalgin, Deptridol, Diaminon, Dianone, Dolafin, Dolamid, Dolophine, Dorexol, Heptadon, Heptanal, Hoechst 10820, Ketalgin, Mecodin, Mephenon, Miadone, Moheptan, Physeptone, Physoseptone, Polamidon, Symoron, Turanone) and its salts.
- 38 4, 4-diphenyl-5-methyl-6-dimethylamino-hexanone-3 (known as Iso-methadone) and its salts.
- 39 3-ethylmethylamino-1, 1-di-(2-thienyl)-1-butene and its salts.
- 40 3-hydroxy-N-methyl morphinan (otherwise identified by the symbol NU-2206 and known as Dromoran, Methorphanin) and its salts.
- 41 4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-1-methyl-4-piperidyl ethyl ketone hydrochloride (known as Cliradon, Keto-Bemidone) and its salts.
- 42 3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan and its salts.
- 43 6-methyl- $\Delta^4$ -desoxymorphine and its salts and any preparation containing that substance or its salts.
- 44 1-methyl-3-ethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxy piperidine (otherwise identified by the symbol NU-1932) and its salts.
- 45 1-methyl-4-metahydroxyphenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (known as Bemidone) and its salts.
- 46 1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (in the form of the hydrochloride and known as Pethidine, Antiduol, Avlon, Centralgin, D-140, Demerol, Dispadol, Dodonal, Dolantal, Dolantin, Dolantol, Dolaren, Dolarin, Dolatol, Dolental, Dolinal, Dolopethin, Dolosal, Dolvanol, Eudolat, Felidin, Gravidina, Isonipeccaine, Meperidin, Mephedine, Pantalgine, Piridosal, Precedyl, Sauteralgyl) and its salts.
- 47 6-morpholino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanone (known as Phenadoxone, CB-11, Hepagin, Heptalgin, Heptalin, Heptazone) and its salts.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1955.

EARLE PAGE,  
Minister of State for Health.

## EIGHT DIFFERENT TYPES OF ASTHMA CONFRONT DOCTORS

Asthma, according to one leading authority on the condition, is actually eight different diseases. These eight asthmas vary considerably in the way they should be treated and in the prospects of eventual cure or relief.

Although the shortness of breath, feelings of suffocation, wheezing and coughing which characterise an attack of asthma are brought on by constriction and congestion of the air passages to the lungs, the basic cause may vary from cat fur to germs. Research into the causes of the disease has led Dr. Ethan A. Brown, a specialist in allergy, to propose in the American medical journal *Annals of Allergy* that the different asthmas be classified as follows:—

Atopic (allergic); obstructive (something blocking respiratory passages); cardiac (caused by heart conditions); psychogenic (emotional disturbances); physical (triggered by heat or cold); infectious (bacterial); nasogenic (local reactions of the nose); and asthma due to industrial fumes, vapours and drug reactions.

The multiplicity of the causes of this disease is matched by the many methods of treatment used by physicians.

In a recent review of asthma therapy published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Drs. Clarence Bernstein and S. D. Klotz discuss the uses of no less than 23 different drugs, plus breathing exercises, psychotherapy, desensitisation and surgery. Drugs include muscle relaxants, sedatives, hormones, enzymes and antibiotics.

The majority of asthma attacks are due to allergy, an abnormal reaction to one or more substances to which a person may be sensitive, doctors have found. The pollen of flowers and elements in household dust are two such allergens, but the list also includes textiles, feathers, foods and other common substances. The asthma caused by bacterial infections of the respiratory system is somewhat easier to treat. Antibiotics do the job effectively in many cases, according to a recent report given at the meeting of the American Academy of Allergy.

Psychiatrists have recently found interesting correlations between asthma and emotional problems by interviewing people who have the disease. The researchers wondered why an allergy should cause a condition as serious as asthma when most allergic sufferers merely get sniffles during the hay fever season or sometimes develop a rash. A report from the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysts indicates that most asthma patients show a strong sense of insecurity and an intense need for parental love and affection. Some psychiatrists believe that the typical wheezing and gasping for breath of the asthmatic may obscurely mirror the first cries and breathing of the newborn baby when it emerges from the guarded environment of the womb.

While most types of asthma are still not curable, experts point out that medicine now has highly effective means for forestalling asthmatic attacks and diminishing their severity. For example, drugs such as Tedral are capable of a three-pronged attack against the disease; Tedral is reported to relax constricted muscles, diminish the flow of mucus from congested membranes, and calm the patient, thus often helping him to ward off further attacks.

The hormone drugs, cortisone and ACTH, have both given good results in very severe and long-standing cases of asthma, but the side effects of these drugs constitute a drawback to therapy with them.—(Medical and Pharmaceutical Information Bureau, New York.)

# SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

## State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. J. Mitchels has been on a short visit to Victoria. During April Mr. E. C. Sauer has had the assistance of both Mr. R. L. Jones and Mr. R. Watts.

Mr. E. Hillman has joined the staff of the pharmacy department of the Royal Adelaide Hospital.

Mr. J. Otto acted as manager for Mrs. L. Gilchrist, of Plympton, for the last week in April.

Mr. G. Valente is now assisting in the dispensary of Strempel & Jolly, King William street, Adelaide.

Miss K. Lynas is now assisting Mr. P. Garrett at Malvern.

Mr. G. Mathieson acted as relieving manager at the beginning of May for Mr. A. G. Tiver, of Henley Beach.

Miss G. Montgomery is now in charge of Carrigs, chemists, at Hindmarsh.

Mrs. B. Hill assisted Mr. E. C. Sauer for the second week in May at his Morphettville branch pharmacy.

Mr. D. C. Hill, of Stirling West, has been on holidays; he left Mr. R. Burlinson in charge during his absence.

Mr. A. M. Ramsey acted as relieving manager at the end of May for Mr. J. Stain, of St. Morris.

Mr. L. McCaffery has taken over the managership of Mr. E. C. Sauer's pharmacy at Morphettville.

Mrs. Audrey Lawn sailed from England at the end of April to join the Register of Pharmacists in S.A.

Mrs. A. Dent, of Whenminda, West Coast, has taken out a current practising certificate.

Mr. R. L. Jones assisted Mr. E. C. Sauer at his Plympton pharmacy for the second week in May.

Mr. M. Palk returned to the Pier Pharmacy, Glenelg, for a brief period in April, and then acted as locum for Mr. E. Hammat of Seaton Park during May.

Miss N. Gerrard has been assisting at the pharmacy conducted by Mr. R. C. Gray on Henley Beach road, Torrensview.

Mr. G. Scarman has resigned his position with Messrs. Porter and Penhall to open a new pharmacy in Koon-gara Park.

Mr. M. G. Ramsey has left Mr. E. Sauer, of Anzac Highway, to manage the branch pharmacy of Mr. W. T. Taylor, in Playford avenue, Whyalla.

Mr. J. Maine went to Victor Harbour in the middle of April to stay until the similar time in May, with Mr. R. Goldsack.

Mr. R. Coleman resigned his position with Mr. C. Hoile, of Peterborough, to open a new pharmacy in Gumeracha in May.

Mr. J. M. White (late Waikerie) spent three weeks at the end of May with Mr. C. Gibson, of Westbourne Park.

Mr. B. Wandke visited Kapunda under a three weeks engagement with Mr. E. F. C. Smith, starting early in May.

Mr. B. Kildea assisted Mr. A. Tiver, of Henley Beach, during April, and Mr. S. C. Patterson, of Stevens' Pharmacy, Adelaide Arcade, in May.

Mr. K. Frost engaged Miss N. Gerard as manageress of his pharmacy in Kirkcaldy for the two weeks of his holiday break in May.

Mr. B. Wandke is to open a new pharmacy on Sweetman's road, Ascot Park, when the premises are finished in a few week's time.

Mr. R. Raud has resigned his position in the laboratories of F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., Torrensview, and is now managing the Albert Park branch of the Friendly Societies Medical Association.

Mr. R. Chesney acted as relieving manager during April and May for the branches of F.S.M.A. conducted at Port Adelaide and Prospect during the absence of Mr. K. Phelps and Mr. H. C. Thomas respectively.

Mr. D. Farley spent a fortnight in April with Mr. D. Warnecke, of Plympton Park, before moving on to assist Mr. L. Davison, of Croydon, for the first week in May.

Mr. R. Watts has been acting as manager for the pharmacies conducted by Mr. F. M. J. Moore at Mile End and at Underdale, the latter during the absence of Mr. K. Frazer.

Mr. B. Kildea, who is to open a new pharmacy in Kingscote during October next, has sold his business to Mr. R. Check, manager for Messrs. Thompson & Barnes, of Kilburn. His place has been taken by Mr. L. Hunt, who has resigned his position with Mr. R. Parker, of Hindmarsh.

Mr. D. MacQueen visited Mt. Pleasant at the end of April under engagement with Mr. D. Bentley, and then returned to Adelaide to take charge of Wastell's pharmacy, King William street, during the absence of Mr. A. Sims.

**Friendly Society Medical Association Changes.**—Mr. M. Bassett at head office in King William street; Mr. H. Frearson to managership at Glenelg; Mr. G. Moroney transferred to take charge at Unley; Mr. A. Cushway to manager the Exeter branch.

Mr. R. E. Guenther, of Gouger street, Adelaide, left at the end of May on an overseas tour to New Zealand, the Pacific Islands, New York and Detroit, U.S.A., en route to England and the forthcoming British conference. When those meetings are over he will go to Scotland to renew friendships made on his previous visit, and will return via Suez to Adelaide in October next on the R.M.S. "Orsova," the same vessel in which he crossed the Pacific Ocean.

**Winter Lectures.**—The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society have appointed Messrs. R. Anderson, A. Bowey, K. Johnson and K. Porter as a sub-committee to arrange post-graduate lectures at the end of the winter months.

**Engagement.**—The engagement is announced of Gwenneth, youngest daughter and step-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Bullock and the late Mr. G. D. Stephens, of Colonel Light Gardens, to Pieter, only son of Mrs. M. de Waard and the late Mr. P. de Waard, of Helmsdale.

## WEDDINGS

**Burnell-Philp.**—Balaklava will be the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold John Philp, who were married in St. Augustine's Church, Unley, recently. The bride, formerly Miss J. Yvonne Kathleen Burnell, is the daughter of Mrs. P. Burnell, of Centennial Park. Mr. Philp is the son of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Philp, of Roseworthy Agricultural College. Padre H. E. G. Shepherd officiated, and the reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilkinson, in Edwardstown.

**White-Mudie.**—Jill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. White, of Myrtle Bank, was married to Robert, son of Mr. G. D. Mudie, of Torrens Park, and the late Mrs. Mudie, in St. Saviour's Church, Glen Osmond, on April 30. The reception was held at 30 Dequetteville Terrace, Kent Town.

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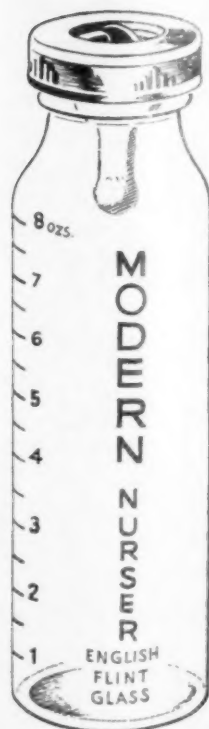


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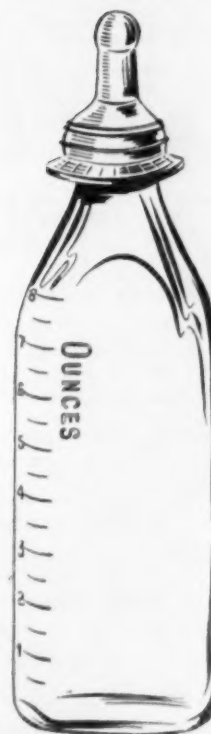
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	MORNING	NOON	EVENING
1st WEEK	2 tablets	2 tablets	2 tablets
2nd WEEK	1 tablet	2 tablets	2 tablets
3rd WEEK	1 tablet	1 tablet	2 tablets
4th WEEK	1 tablet	1 tablet	1 tablet
5th WEEK	Medication discontinued to assess results.		

1. The above average doses should be adjusted as necessary to cope with the severity of the symptoms.
2. Every 5th week the medication should be discontinued so that the results of the therapy may be assessed.
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## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

### BIRTHS

**Lean.**—To Thelma and Albert, at Calvary, on April 19—a son.

**O'Reilly.**—On April 12, at Calvary, to Carmel, wife of Dominic P. O'Reilly—a daughter.

**Pickering** (nee Murray).—At Memorial, on April 18, to Glenyes and John—a daughter (Janet Lynne).

### HIGH HONOUR FOR PROFESSOR MACBETH

Emeritus Professor A. Killen Macbeth, formerly Angas Professor of Chemistry at the University of Adelaide from 1923 until 1954, has been elected an ordinary member of Royal Australian Academy of Science, Canberra.

The conferring of this well-deserved honour, one of the highest that can be bestowed upon a scientist in Australia, will give pleasure to a great number of Professor Macbeth's friends and former students, including pharmaceutical students who undertook their chemistry course under him.

During World War II Professor Macbeth worked on the preparation of synthetic drugs in Australia, and he has written more than 100 papers on chemical research.

### CHINESE CHARGED WITH HOLDING OUT AS DOCTOR

Judgment was reserved when Chinese herbalist, Leong Hong Lim, of North Melbourne, was charged that on or about November 20, 1954, at Mount Gambier, not being a person registered under the Medical Practitioners Act, he advertised or held himself out as being a medical practitioner.

### THEFT OF DANGEROUS DRUGS

A medical bag containing dangerous drugs was stolen recently from a doctor's car in King William street, City.

Police warned that the drugs in phials and ampoules were highly dangerous.

The drugs, with instruments and books, were in a brown leather bag bearing the name of Dr. C. J. Helman.

The bag and contents worth about £50, were taken from Dr. S. J. H. Lowry's car between 10 and 11 p.m.

### POISONINGS

**Boy Dies After Drinking Fluid.**—A 17-months-old boy, Stephen Tremain Swan, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Swan, of Alton avenue, Magill, who drank cleansing fluid, died in the Adelaide Children's Hospital on May 5. The boy drank the fluid from a bottle which he found at a factory near his home.

**Three Swallow Rat Poison.**—A twin boy and girl aged 2 years, of Prospect, and a 17-months-old Parkside girl were admitted to the Adelaide Children's Hospital after swallowing rat poison. Their condition was reported later to be satisfactory.

**Attempted Suicide.**—A young woman who attempted to commit suicide by taking headache tablets was charged recently in Adelaide Court. Police found the woman in a coma in Elder Park on March 29, with a bottle of headache tablets lying nearby. She was remanded in custody while arrangements were made for her admission to a suitable institution.

### AMPHETAMINE AND ALCOHOL

#### Indecent Behaviour Charge

A 26-year-old carpenter, who is alleged to have told police that "Every time I get on the drugs I get pepped up and don't know what I am doing," pleaded guilty

to a charge of indecent behaviour in the Adelaide Police Court.

Prosecuting, Inspector O'Sullivan told the Court that the offence, alleged to have taken place in a train going to Salisbury, on April 1, concerned the defendant's acts before a woman passenger.

He was arrested on April 1, when he is alleged to have admitted the offence and told police: "I can't help myself when I take drugs. I inhale benzedrine. I get pepped up when I take them after a few drinks."

Mr. K. T. O'Loughlin, for MacKrill, told Mr. Clarke, P.M., that his client had never been in trouble before and had sought medical advice about his consumption of drugs.

Mr. Clarke remanded MacKrill for sentence.

### FORGED PRESCRIPTION ALLEGED

David Graham Payne, 22, married, of Addison road, Athelstone, pleaded guilty to charges that at Adelaide about February 7, he forged a prescription of Dr. H. R. Branson, which included pethidine, to which the Dangerous Drugs Act applies, and uttered the forged prescription.

Dr. J. J. Bray called character evidence.

Dr. J. K. Pavy gave evidence of his treatment of Payne following a road accident last June. He had prescribed pethidine in June, but not since, to relieve backache. He was now mentally stable and did not need sedatives.

To the Crown Prosecutor (Mr. J. R. Kearnan), Dr. Pavy said that pethidine was sometimes used in childbirth.

Dr. Bray submitted that Payne's offence was not prevalent. His wife was suffering from certain pains. He wanted the drug for himself and for her. It was a presumptuous act of a young man who thought he knew better than the doctors.

A form with Dr. Branson's letterhead was in the house, and Payne filled it out, copying symbols from previous prescriptions, but in quite a wrong way.

The chemist, Mr. R. J. Guenther, of Gouger street, detained Payne in the pharmacy on a pretext whilst he telephoned the police.

This offence was at the bottom of the scale of seriousness of its kind, Dr. Bray urged, asking for a bond.

Payne was released in the Criminal Court on a 12 months bond and a surety each of £20.

### AMENDMENT TO DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT 1934

South Australia, to wit (Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the State of South Australia).

(L.S.) J. M. Napier.

By virtue of the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act 1934, and all other enabling powers, I, the said Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, do hereby—

1. Declare that sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act shall cease to apply to—

(1) Dihydrohydroxymorphinone and its salts.

(2) 6-Methyldihydromorphine and its salts.

2. Declare that the said Act shall apply to the drugs specified in the schedule hereto in the same manner as it applies to the drugs mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 4 thereof.

#### The Schedule

(1) Dihydrohydroxymorphinone and its salts.

(2) 6-Methyldihydromorphine and its salts.

(3) Isopropyl and other esters of 1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid and their salts.

(4) 4,4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-hexamone and its salts.

(5)  $\beta$ -4,4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-heptanol (beta-methadol) and its salts.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

- (6) 4,4-diphenyl-6-piperidine-3 heptanone and its salts  
(7) Any preparation, admixture, extract, or other substance containing any proportion of any of the substances mentioned in this schedule.

Given under my hand and the public seal of South Australia, at Adelaide, this 21st day of April, 1955.

By command,

COLIN D. ROWE, for Chief Secretary.

D.P.H., 2078/1953.

God Save the Queen!

### LACK OF REGISTERED SUPERVISION CHARGED

#### Chemist Fined £20

William Thomas Taylor pleaded guilty in Whyalla Police Court recently, before Mr. D. L. Richards, S.M., with having on February 9, carried on the business of retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs or medicines on the orders or prescriptions of legally qualified medical practitioners at a shop in Playford avenue, which was not under the direct and constant supervision of a registered pharmaceutical chemist holding a current certificate.

Mr. Cornish, who appeared for the Pharmacy Board, said that Mr. Cotton, the Board's Inspector, called at the shop and spoke to Miss Wakefield, who said that she was in charge and that she received the doctor's prescriptions and handed them over to Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Cornish added that a Mr. Lewellyn was in the shop. Mr. Lewellyn told Mr. Cotton that he was assisting Miss Wakefield. Asked if he were a qualified and certified pharmacist, he said that he was in South Africa.

Mr. Taylor arrived at the shop, Mr. Cornish added, and Mr. Cotton spoke to him. Mr. Taylor admitted that he was collecting the prescriptions and making them up in his Forsyth street pharmacy. He said that he had done everything possible to obtain the services of a registered chemist. Mr. Lewellyn was not touching the prescriptions. Mr. Lewellyn had been registered in South Africa and he had made up medicines in New Zealand.

Mr. M. L. Reilly, who appeared for the defendant, said that there had never been any dispensing or retailing of drugs or compounding of medicines by anybody excepting Mr. Taylor.

Mr. D. Richards: "The point is that the Act stipulates that there must be constant supervision."

Mr. Reilly: "There was constant supervision as far as dispensing was concerned."

Mr. Richards: "Defendant was prosecuted and warned. I think I must impose the maximum penalty."

The Court imposed a penalty of £20 with 10/- costs and £3/3/- counsel fee.

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

#### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on May 3, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. A. C. Holloway (President) in the Chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, K. D. Johnson, D. F. J. Penhall, Walter C. Cotterell, A. A. Russell, J. D. Duncan, and the Secretary.

**Correspondence.**—A circular has been received from "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" in which it is indicated that the cost to the Pharmaceutical Societies for the supply of the journals is likely to be increased.

Mr. K. D. Johnson submitted a report on recent legislation received from Great Britain dealing par-

ticularly with the Pharmacy Act 1954, the Therapeutic Substances Act and the regulations under such Act.

From the Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat in connection with a supplement to be published in "The News" on May 31. It was decided that the Council should endorse the proposal, and noted that the necessary care would be taken to see that the supplement does not in any way transgress ethical boundaries.

To the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique advising the visit of Mr. E. P. Stones, who is desirous of attending the conferences in Aberdeen and London. Correspondence has also been sent to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in connection with the visit of Mr. R. J. Guenther.

The Board of Governors, Botanic Gardens, have forwarded correspondence thanking Messrs. R. A. Anderson and E. F. Lipsham for a collection of materia medica.

**Linstead Report on Hospital Pharmacy.**—It was decided to ask the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain if it could make available a copy of Sir Hugh Linstead's report.

**Parke Davis Prize.**—It was noted with appreciation that Parke Davis & Co. Ltd. had offered to make a prize available for the 1955 academic year along lines similar to the past two years.

**Finance.**—Statement for the month of April was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £965/3/- were passed for payment.

**New Member Elected.**—Mr. C. H. Watson.

**Elections.**—Returning Officer reported that at the close of nominations at 12 noon on April 30 to fill four ordinary vacancies on the Council the following three nominations were received:—

J. D. Duncan

D. F. J. Penhall

A. A. Russell

and he had therefore declared these three members to be members of the Council for the ensuing two years.

It was noted from the Constitution that Rule 13 (2) provides that—

"a Councillor shall be deemed to remain in office until his successor is appointed or elected" and that Rule 21 (5) provides—

"In default of the nomination of a sufficient number of eligible persons, the Council shall nominate as many as may be required to fill the vacancies."

It was resolved that this matter be deferred until next meeting.

**Post-Graduate Talks.**—It was decided to ask Messrs. R. A. Anderson, A. E. Bowey, K. D. Johnson and K. S. Porter to form a sub-committee for the purpose of arranging a further series of talks for the benefit of members.

### THE GUILD

#### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 254 Sturt street, Adelaide, on May 9, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—The President (Mr. Walter C. Cotterell), Messrs. H. G. Collyer, A. C. Holloway, G. K. F. Scott, R. R. Patrick, E. Lloyd Miller, A. A. Russell, J. Retallick, V. L. Mitchell and the Secretary.

**New Members Elected.**—Messrs. H. J. Philp, Bala-klava; R. G. Coleman, Gumeracha and B. T. O'Connor, North Adelaide.

**Correspondence.**—Federal Office, re Barmera Hospital. This matter to be taken up when in Barmera on May 22.

Report from New Zealand: Secretary to send the S.B.C. President's report as requested.

**Guild Competition.**—Secretary to ask Mr. Ross whether it is possible to have a unit supplied to mem-

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## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

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**Financial Statement** to 30/4/55 was presented and approved, and accounts totalling £190/17/10 were passed for payment.

**Unpaid Subscription.**—Refer to next meeting.

**Pharmacy Board.**—Re Mrs. Kemp. Pricing Officer's report thereon approved. Secretary to write Mrs. Kemp accordingly.

**Channelling of Prescriptions.**—Secretary to write a member on the matter.

**Federal President's Report** was received. Questions re P.B.A. to be brought up at the Barmera meeting with Health Department Officers. Secretary to write to Federal Secretary supporting the Victorian attitude in regard to May & Bakers veterinary products.

**Distribution of Rexona Special Offer.**—Secretary to write to Rexona Company in terms as discussed at the meeting.

**Federal Delegate's Report.**—The Federal Delegate (Mr. Walter C. Cotterell) gave a resume on the following matters: Kleenex Tissues; N.S.W. Flood Appeal; Federal President's Report re Salmond & Spraggon Ltd.; Hot Water Bags.

**Pricing Officer's Report.**—The Pricing Officer, Mr. G. K. F. Scott, gave a resume on the following matters: Re Vanulce and the line becoming a Guild only line, refer to Mr. Watson when he arrives. Re P.B.A. and lines to be included in Drug List and the Ethical List, Vacuum Flasks; Faulding's price alterations, Combine Dressing Rolls, and a number of other price alterations which had been referred to Federal Office.

**Tax Cards.**—The President was congratulated on the article supplied to the press in respect to the use of Tax Cards.

**Wages.**—A general discussion of the new wages award took place. It was desired that the matter be brought to finality at an early date.

Resolved that a conference be arranged with Mr. Dunn by the employers' representatives in regard to the new award position, and that Mr. Dunn be hereby approved to succeed Mr. Coneybeer.

**P.A.T.A.**—The President reported that with the Secretary he was having a conference with the P.A.T.A. on May 17.

**Mutual Hospitals Association.**—Resolved that a meeting be convened with the Directors of the Mutual Hospitals Association to discuss a number of matters causing dissatisfaction with chemist agents.

**Visit to Mount Gambier.**—Resolved that the Secretary write to Mr. McConnell, expressing the S.B.C. appreciation of his and other members' consideration to them during the recent visit to Mt. Gambier.

**Early Closing Act.**—Mr. R. R. Patrick referred to the question of altering the Early Closing Act to bring other lines on the exempt list. Refer to next meeting.

**Lectures on Pricing.**—Mr. Russell reported on his lectures at the University to students on pricing, and that the pricing matter supplied by the Guild be retained at the University.

### SYRIAN IMPORTS

The Syrian Ministry of Health have issued new regulations on the importation of medicines and medical products for the first time into Syria. These must be accompanied by a Certificate issued by the Ministry of Health of the exporting country to the effect that the goods concerned are permitted to be sold and used in that country. Those products which have been admitted freely in the past will continue to be admitted without further formality.—"The British and Overseas Pharmacist."

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## Big Business for Pharmacy!

Mid-February saw the start of the biggest advertising campaign in Bristol-Myers' history. This intensive drive is launching NEW IPANA WITH WD-9 and will do much to divert more and more toothpaste sales to pharmacy.

There has been a marked drift of the toothpaste market to food stores. Chemists can regain and increase their share of the dentifrice market by displaying NEW IPANA. Aggressive advertising behind NEW IPANA, pharmacy's own toothpaste, will bring more people right into the pharmacy, thus creating immediate and repeat business. This gain, however, can be maintained only if chemists make a major feature of NEW IPANA.

IPANA advertising plus the co-operation of chemists will mean a bigger share of the toothpaste business for pharmacy. That, surely, is what we all want.

BM13D-55

# WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

### State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell (phone BA 4082).

Miss S. Boor has been acting as reliever for Mr. R. J. Slattery, of Pingelly.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Jewkes, of Bunbury, have been on holidays. Mr. C. E. Kennedy acted as locum.

Mr. M. C. Hawke relieved Mr. H. N. Armstrong whilst the latter took his holidays last month.

Mr. J. D. Henderson, of Maylands, is on a visit to Sydney, and Mr. H. S. Hertz is acting as locum.

Mr. G. N. Mountain has accepted an appointment at Boans Pharmacy.

Mr. A. M. Steinthal is relieving Mr. E. L. Tyler at the Mount Pharmacy.

Locums.—Mr. A. M. Forte acted as locum for Mr. R. H. Emslie, of Wembley, and Mr. M. J. Compatri for Mr. D. R. Bott, of Victoria Park.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Rock, of Bassendean, spent their holidays at Caves House, Yalingup. Mr. W. Wright was in charge of the pharmacy.

Mr. R. W. Whitehead, who recently arrived from England, has gone to Wagin to open a branch pharmacy for Mr. A. K. Menear.

Miss J. Harrison, who acted as locum for Mr. T. McInnes, of Busselton, last month, has returned to the eastern States.

Mr. J. G. Porteus, of Geraldton, was taken ill suddenly last month. We understand that he is making satisfactory progress. Messrs. L. Vecchia and J. B. Green have been acting as locums.

Mr. G. C. Porter has purchased the Mandurah Pharmacy from Mr. L. E. Webster. Miss J. Norrish is managing this pharmacy for Mr. Porter. Mr. Webster intends having a holiday in the north-west for a while.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Baird, of Melbourne, spent ten days in W.A. last month. Weather conditions were ideal, and they thoroughly enjoyed the visit, which included a week's tour of the south-west and great southern districts.

Wedding.—Congratulations and best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Slaven, who were married at the R.C. Church, Scarborough, on April 11. The bride was Miss Margaret Nunan, of Queensland.

## PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL

### Monthly Meeting

The meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council of W.A., held on May 3, 1955, was opened at 7.35 p.m.

Correspondence.—A letter was received from the Journal Publishing Company advising a probable increase in the price of the Journal after the annual meeting to be held in August next.

A report from the Police Department advised the death of a 46-year-old man from arsenical poisoning.

Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. forwarded a photograph of the P.D. Award winners for 1954, and intimated that the awards would be available on the 1955 examination results.

Several letters of a confidential nature were dealt with.

Registrations Approved.—G. N. Mountain, M. J. Compatri, J. D. Forgan, H. S. Hertz (all of whom had passed the Final Examination of W.A.) and R. W. Whitehead (from Great Britain).

Indentures.—Six new indentures were registered. Two indentures which had been suspended on account of National Service were resumed.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £360/16/2 were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 10.55 p.m.

## THE GUILD

### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at 190 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, on May 10, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. W. G. Lewis (chair), J. V. Hands, R. I. Cohen, R. W. Dalby, J. G. Skeahan, R. D. Edinger, H. Fitch, G. Lappin, S. J. Wilson, R. J. Healy and a number of members.

Carlisle Women's Service Guild.—This letter was answered, and nothing further has been received.

"Gilseal News."—No reply has yet been received on the question of freight.

Country Hospital Dispensing.—Mr. R. D. Edinger gave a report of a discussion with Mr. Tonkin, and reported to members that the Government was satisfied with the present situation.

Apprenticeship Wages and Salaries.—Mr. H. Fitch has not yet had an opportunity to investigate this matter. Further information will be reported at the next meeting of the State Branch Committee.

Bunbury Zone Meeting.—Mr. J. G. Skeahan reported that a meeting had been arranged for this zone. He stated that it was a very satisfactory gathering, and all matters had been straightened out.

Correspondence.—Mr. W. G. Lewis (chair) reported that a letter had been written to Mr. J. Rowe, who is in hospital, wishing him a speedy recovery.

Mr. Lewis then read a letter to the Committee from Mr. G. H. Dallimore, from England.

A letter from Mr. C. Eakins, of Kellerberrin, on the question of hospital dispensing in this district was read to the Committee. It was decided to write to the doctor in this district requesting information as to why he sends all scripts to the local pharmacist for dispensing.

The Chairman then read a reply to our letter re information on the W.A. Guild membership list since its inception. It was suggested that a letter be sent to Federal Office requesting that they do this research.

Warrick Howard.—A cheque for royalties was received from this firm to April 15. All future royalties will be paid monthly. Mr. Healy reported on the sales of Olive & Paraffin Oil, etc. It was resolved that the Committee express its appreciation for Mr. Healy's efforts in dealings with this firm.

Trade and Commerce Report.—Mr. Dalby (Chairman) reported that he was still awaiting replies from various firms he had written to for quotation on "Gilseal" lines.

Mr. Bryce Watson, from Federal Merchandising Office will be visiting W.A. this month.

Clayden & Carpenter, re "Lantigen."—A suggestion was made by this firm for a concerted July advertising drive. If all members will co-operate they will supply new showcards, dummies, etc., suitable for window displays. It was resolved that this proposal be accepted.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

**P.M.S.**—A complaint was received by a member about the refusal of payment of a script presented one month after the script with the same date had been presented. It was decided to ask the member if he wished for further investigation of this matter.

Mr. W. T. Harrison made a report on P.B. dispensing, and recommended that this matter be investigated. It was decided to leave this matter until the return of Mr. G. D. T. Allen, the President of the Branch.

**Sales Tax.**—An article which appeared in the April issue of the "Gilseal News" re the above was discussed at length by members.

The meeting closed at 10 p.m.

### THE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

#### Twenty-fifth Annual Report

The Annual Reports of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry usually contain information of considerable interest. The twenty-fifth annual report which we have just received is no exception. In the introduction to the report it is stated that in the quarter century which has elapsed since the formation of the Association its scope and activities have steadily increased. During the year 1954-55 discussions with the Health Departments on National Health Service problems were in the forefront of activities, and progress was made towards reaching a settlement which would reconcile the need for Governmental control over expenditure, with the necessity to have reasonable freedom to promote production, research and export enterprise.

Of interest to overseas organisations is the statement regarding the increased attention which the Association has given to export matters.

Some very interesting figures are given in the National Health Service Statistical Survey, which is published. The gross expenditure on the National Health Service in 1954-55 was officially estimated as £511.7 million, of which it is stated about £37.4 million (7.3%) would have been received by the pharmaceutical industry for the drugs supplied to retail chemists and dispensing doctors.

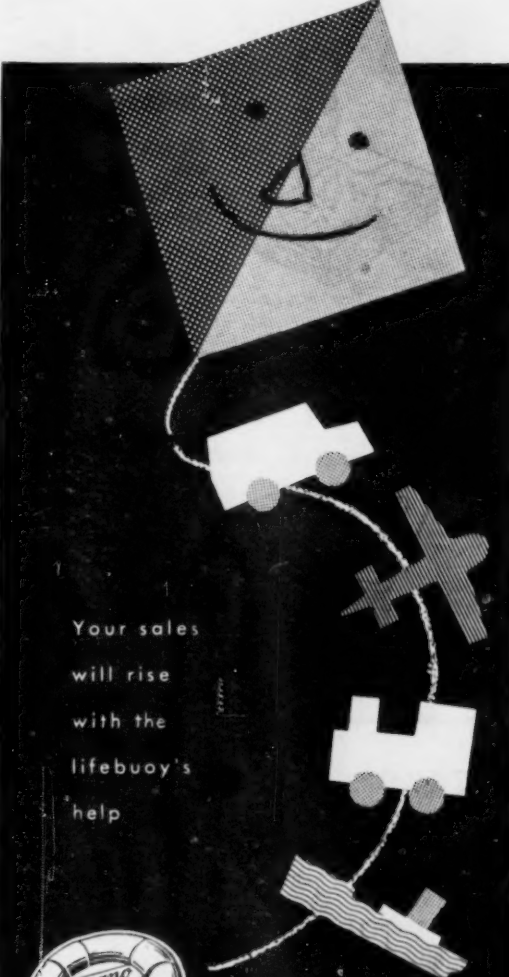
Output of the industry is estimated at about £120,000,000, made up as follows:—

	£ million
National Health Service	37.4
Exports	33.6
Proprietary medicines advertised to the public	34.0
Veterinary medicines and household remedies	15.0
	<u>120.0</u>

Of the £37.4 million taken up by the National Health Service it is estimated that £9.0 million went to hospitals, £27.6 million to retail pharmacists, and £0.8 million to doctors. The figures relating to drugs in hospitals are striking. It is stated that a normal general hospital holds in stock approximately 3000 different pharmaceutical items, and that some 40 to 50 per cent. of the total expenditure on drugs in any general hospital was accounted for by five antibiotics: penicillin, streptomycin, chloramphenicol, aureomycin and terramycin.

Total ingredient cost of drugs and appliances handled by retail chemists is estimated at £30,000,000, divided as follows:—

	£ million
Proprietary drugs (58%)	17.4
Unbranded standard drugs (34%)	10.2
Appliances (bandages, dressings, surgical hosiery, etc.) (8%)	2.4
	<u>30.0</u>



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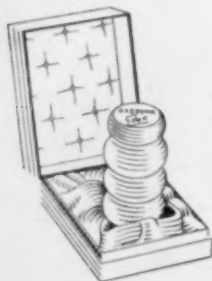
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# TASMANIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

### State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart (phone B 1010).

Miss Jennifer Cramp is having a holiday in Launceston.

Mrs. Hawkes and Mrs. Ross are setting up a pharmacy at Springfield, and we wish them every success.

Welcome back to Miss Eleanor Ferguson, who recently returned to her home in Queensland for a holiday.

We understand that Mr. Peter Costiff, who has been in Hobart for some months, will shortly be leaving for Queensland.

Miss Dorothy Croft has recently opened her new pharmacy at Claremont, and we hope that she, too, has every success.

As we go to press Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gould will be off on their holiday to England. We trust that the trip will restore Mr. Gould to his former health and vigour. There is no doubt that he will be missed in pharmacy circles, but we will look forward to hearing all about the tour when Mr. Gould returns home.

Wedding.—Best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay McLeod for their future happiness. We understand that the happy couple are honeymooning on Lord Howe Island.

Birth.—Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Max Bennett on the birth of their baby son. Mrs. Bennett is better known to us as Pam Berriman.

## PHARMACY BOARD

### Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on April 18, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. J. M. Beaumont, Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. F. H. Cartledge, I. B. McLeod, E. H. Shield, H. H. Pearce, and the Registrar.

**Chairman.**—As the President had notified that he would be unable to attend until 8.30 p.m., Mr. Beaumont was appointed to the chair.

**Pharmaceutical Register.**—John Laland Otta and Frank Stow Kentish: Certificates of Identity and Certified Photographs were received from the Pharmacy Board of South Australia.

**Apprentices.**—Indentures of Marion Ruth Shaw to C. O. Holmes and of Edward Keith Graver to J. M. Beaumont were registered.

(At this stage Mr. Pearce took the chair.)

**Charles Bacs.**—A letter was received from Mr. Charles Bacs, asking if his diploma as a pharmacist at the University of Bucharest, Rumania, would be recognised for registration in Tasmania. The Registrar reported that this matter had been discussed with Dr. Burgin, and the meeting decided that a copy should be referred to the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

**B. Banfal.**—A letter was received from Mr. Banfal, of Suva, Fiji, setting out his qualifications gained at the Medical School, Suva. This letter had been referred to Dr. Burgin, and the meeting decided that

the qualifications would relieve Mr. Banfal of his first year in the Tasmanian course.

**Examinations.**—The Registrar reported that he had conferred with Dr. Burgin in regard to the June examinations, and the meeting approved the week commencing June 20.

A request from the Tasmanian Pharmaceutical Students' Association for holding the examination in Written Pharmacy close to the oral papers to avoid northern students having to spend several days in Hobart was received.—The meeting decided to refer this matter to the Examination Committee.

**Examiners.**—A reply was received from Mr. J. A. Walker, stating that he felt that owing to pressure of business he could not do justice to being appointed an Examiner. Mr. Cartledge undertook to discuss this matter with Mr. Walker.

**Finance.**—A financial statement was presented, showing a balance of £1309/5/7. Accounts totalling £69/5/- were passed for payment.

**Pharmacy Act.**—Advice was received from Messrs. Lewis, Driscoll and Bull that the case of W. D. Rumney had been dismissed, as the Court considered that no evidence had been submitted to show that Mr. Rumney was not at his pharmacy as stated.

After discussing this matter, the Registrar was instructed to approach Messrs. Finlay, Watchorn, Baker and Soloman, with the view of this firm acting as solicitors for the Board, and the matter was further left for the President to interview a representative from this firm.

A letter was received from a pharmacist enclosing an advertisement which was considered to be unethical. The meeting considered this matter should be referred to the Pharmaceutical Society.

Attention was also drawn in this letter to pharmacies being open after trading hours.—Members decided this matter should be referred to the Chief Secretary's Department, administering the Shops Act.

The registration of the Longford Pharmacy as a partnership had been checked with the Registrar of Firms, who advised that the position was as reported. The meeting decided that Mr. Haddon be advised of the contravention of the Pharmacy Act in this matter.

**Inspector.**—A report was received from the Inspector, advising the manner in which he would be occupied for 72 days during the year.

It was decided to delay further action until new arrangements had been made with the solicitors.

**Poisons Act.**—Further consideration was given to the drugs 6-methyl dihydromorphine and 4, 4-diphenyl-6-piperidino-3 heptanon. It was decided that both these items should be included in Part 1 of the First Schedule of the Poisons Act.

4, 4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-heptanol (beta methadol) and its salts, as advised by the Director of Health, was found not to be included in our Poisons Schedule, and the meeting approved the inclusion of this drug in Part 1 of the First Schedule.

A proof copy for the reprinting of the Tasmanian Poisons Act was received from the Parliamentary Draftsman, and Mr. Pearce reported that he had marked some corrections thereon. Mr. McLeod undertook to re-check these corrections before returning the copy to the Parliamentary Draftsman.

**Uniform Poisons Legislation.**—A report of the meeting of the Sub-Committee on Poisons Schedules, as received from the Director of Health, had been considered by each member, and the meeting resolved that it agreed with the proposal for the adoption of an eight-schedule system as set out in this report.

The meeting closed at 10.15 p.m.

## TASMANIA—Continued

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

#### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on May 3, at 6.15 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. E. H. Shield (President), Miss E. L. Knight, Messrs. K. H. Jenkins, A. P. Brammall, A. G. Gould, C. A. Robertson and the Secretary.

**Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies.**—A reply was received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria setting out reasons why they had withdrawn from membership of the Federal Council.

After discussing this matter members decided to wait until later in the year to see what progress was being made by the Council.

**A.P.F., 1955.**—The Secretary reported that orders had been received for 81 copies of this issue, and that advice had been forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia that we would require 100 copies.

**Parke, Davis Prize.**—A letter was received from Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., enclosing a photo of the 1954 prize winners, and advising that the prize would again be offered for 1955. Members expressed appreciation for this photo and also for the repeating of this award for 1955.

**Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd.**—Advice was received that the annual meeting of the Journal Co. would be held in August, and extended an invitation for a representative to be present. Miss E. L. Knight was appointed to represent Tasmania.

Advice was received from the Manager, "A.J.P.," that consideration would be given to increasing the charge to Society members for Journals supplied. The meeting decided that the matter should be brought forward at the general meeting in July, when the Society's representative to the annual meeting could be advised of the feelings of members.

**Advertising.**—The advertisement forwarded through the Pharmacy Board by a Northern chemist which was alleged to be contrary to the ethics of pharmacy was received. After discussing this advertisement, members decided that it was not worded in an unethical manner and therefore no action by this Society was warranted.

**Transport of Nitric Acid.**—A letter was received from the Transport Department regarding the regulation covering the transport by rail of nitric acid, and requesting that all chemists be advised of the requirements of the regulations in this respect.

**H. H. Pearce Essay Competition.**—The selection of a subject for this essay was left with the President to discuss with Dr. J. C. Burgin.

**Practise Dispensing.**—The Secretary reported that students had requested that another practise dispensing be held for Final candidates, and that Mr. A. G. Gould and Mr. A. K. Smith had offered to conduct this practise on Saturday morning, June 4.

Members agreed that this had proved most beneficial to students and should be held again this year.

**General Meeting.**—The President reported that Mr. J. B. Dillon had offered to arrange a programme of films and projection of same for our general meeting on May 18.

Members expressed appreciation for Mr. Dillon's offer, which had been accepted.

The meeting closed at 7.30 p.m.

### THE GUILD

#### General Meeting

A general meeting of members of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild was held at 73 Liverpool street, Hobart, on April 28, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Miss E. M. Hurst, Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. J. McCorquodale, K. H. Jenkins, W. G. Webb, C. B. Dillon, C. A. Robertson, A. G. Gould, D. R. Crisp and the Secretary.

**Medical Benefits Fund.**—A reply was received from the Medical Benefits Fund, advising that the next time reminder notices are printed, a note will be included advising to pay through the usual agent.

Mr. Crisp raised the point as to whether commission was being paid to the agent, although the contribution was paid direct to the fund office. This matter was left for the Secretary to inquire from the manager of the fund.

**"A.J.P."**—A letter was received from the Journal advising that owing to increased costs it would be necessary to raise the charge for the monthly journal. —Matter for Pharmaceutical Society.

**Ipana.**—A letter was received from Bristol Myers Co. Pty. Ltd., expressing satisfaction with the results of the "Ipana Month," which had resulted in considerably increased sales, and it was expected this increased turnover would continue.

**Pharmaceutical Benefits.**—A list of prices for Ready Prepared Pensioner Benefits was received from the Chief Pharmacist. These details are not for publication, and therefore it was decided to forward a copy to the Northern Sub-Branch, and to Mr. G. S. Copeland.

**Federal Report.**—Mr. Crisp gave details from the report of the Federal President.

**Group Advertising.**—The Chairman reported that Mr. Bryce Watson, of the Merchandising Section, had addressed the last S.B.C. meeting, and the notes prepared by him were being duplicated for distribution to all concerned. He stressed that the whole scheme would necessarily take considerable time to complete.

**Merchandising Calendar.**—Mr. Robertson, in discussing the sales drive for future months, reported that he had been approached by the representative of Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., to have a month for its lines.

After considering these matters the Secretary was instructed to telephone the Federal Merchandising Department to ascertain what items were being featured for May and June.

**New Members Elected.**—Mr. George Anthony Copeland, of Lindisfarne and Miss Dorothy Helen Croft, of Claremont.

**Financial.**—Accounts totalling £76/6/9 were passed for payment.

**State Health Department Pamphlet Racks.**—A sample of the proposed rack was received from the State Health Department and approved by the meeting. It was decided to advise members that these racks would be distributed by the Health Department.

**Telephoned Prescriptions.**—Mr. Crisp reported that he was having difficulty in getting scripts from doctors after they had been dispensed in response to telephone calls. Other members present reported similar trouble.

The meeting decided that a letter should be sent to the Chief Pharmacist, asking that doctors' attention be drawn to the necessity to comply with the regulations in supplying script within 48 hours of phoning the chemist.

The meeting closed at 9.45 p.m.

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# NEW SOUTH WALES

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

State  
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

*It is only the tepid who idolise the happy medium.*

—Walter de la Mare.

Mr. A. N. Morris has sold his pharmacy at Peak Hill.  
Mr. J. N. Castanos has re-entered business at 1250a Canterbury road, Punchbowl.

Mr. J. C. Utting has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. F. A. Benson, 158 Bondi road, Bondi.

Mr. N. E. Gledhill has opened a pharmacy at 241 High street, Penrith.

Mr. A. E. Olsen has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. F. Hearne at 153 Pacific Highway, Hornsby.

Mr. R. T. P. Newman has purchased Mr. J. D. Nicholson's pharmacy at West Tamworth.

Mr. P. F. Dennis is in business at 266 Conadilly street, Gunnedah, having purchased Junor's Pharmacy.

Mr. R. F. Goodwin has purchased Mr. Morris' Pharmacy, Peak Hill.

Mr. R. F. Morison is opening a pharmacy at 1117 Pitwater road, Collaroy.

Mr. S. C. Ward has purchased the North Parramatta Pharmacy at 440 Church street, Parramatta.

Mr. J. D. Nicholson, late West Tamworth, has purchased W. L. Palmer's Pharmacy, 274 Sydney road, Balgowlah.

"Turner's Pharmacy," at 430a Victoria road, Gladesville, has been sold to Messrs. D. J. Hatfield & J. D. Tucker.

### PHARMACISTS ABROAD

Mr. F. W. Johnson, of Casino, sailed for Great Britain aboard the Strathmore on April 24. Mr. Johnson expects to be abroad for six months.

Mr. J. R. MacAndrew, of 109 Wellbank street, Concord, sailed for Great Britain on the "Otranto" on May 14. Mr. MacAndrew will sojourn in Great Britain for about 18 months.

### WEDDING

Lane—Wilson.—On January 13, by Rev. Dr. Bell, Olga, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Wilson, of Manly Vale, to George Douglas, son of late H. D. Lane and Mrs. H. E. Lane, of Manly.

### OBITUARY

#### Percival Dudley Belcher

We regretfully record the passing of Percival Dudley Belcher, who died suddenly on May 1.

The late Mr. Belcher was an ex-serviceman from World War I, and for many years was a Councillor of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

He is survived by his wife, Eunice, and daughter, Mrs. Beth Carter. Mr. and Mrs. Belcher celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on February 21 this year.

### NEW SOCIETY PRESIDENT

Mr. B. G. Fegent, the newly elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, was the first secretary of the N.S.W. Chemists' Sub-Branch of the R.S.S.A.I.A.

The first president was Mr. Loris Ingamells. Mr. Ingamells retired, and Mr. Fegent was elected to the

office of president of the sub-branch, a position which he held with distinction.

### OPEN MEETING OF THE SOCIETY COUNCIL

The July meeting of the Society, to be held on Tuesday, July 5, will be an open meeting.

Members of the Society may attend. The meeting commences at 7.45 p.m.

### THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF N.S.W. ANNUAL DINNER, 1955

The 1955 annual dinner will be held at the Carlton Hotel, 56 Castlereagh street, Sydney, on Thursday, June 16, at 7 p.m. (cocktails 6.30 p.m.). Formal dress.

Accommodation is limited. Members of the Pharmaceutical Society may attend; subscription £2/2/-.

### FIRST YEAR APPRENTICES' LECTURES, 1955

The Pharmaceutical Society Apprentices' Lectures commenced at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on Thursday, May 26.

The lectures will continue on Thursdays at weekly intervals on the following dates:—June 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30; July 7, 14, 21 and 28; August 4 and 11.

### PHARMACY BALL, 1955

The Pharmacy Ball, 1955, will be held at the Trocadero on Monday, August 1.

A good attendance is expected. Those wishing to attend are asked to make a note of the date.

Tickets will be available in due course from the Society's office, "Science House."

### COMING EVENTS

#### "What the Dermatologist Wants from the Pharmacist"

This is the title of a lecture to be delivered to Society members by Dr. Adrian Johnson in the Stawell Hall, 145 Macquarie street, Sydney, on Tuesday, July 26, at 8 p.m.

The lecture has been arranged by the Society's Science Group.

### HEROIN BAN

In connection with the above, the Under-Secretary, Chief Secretary's Department, writes as follows:—

"I refer to your letter of March 2, 1955, and your previous personal representations urging that the proclamation of the Police Offences (Amendment) Act, prohibiting the manufacture, use, sale, distribution or possession of Heroin be postponed until September 30, 1955.

"This matter has received further consideration, and it has now been decided that the legislation in question will not be proclaimed as from April 1, but that the proclamation of the Act shall take place on October 1, 1955."

### PHARMACY JOBS TO MIGRANTS

New Australians are being encouraged to become pharmacists at the expense of Australian boys, a trade union organiser said on April 26.

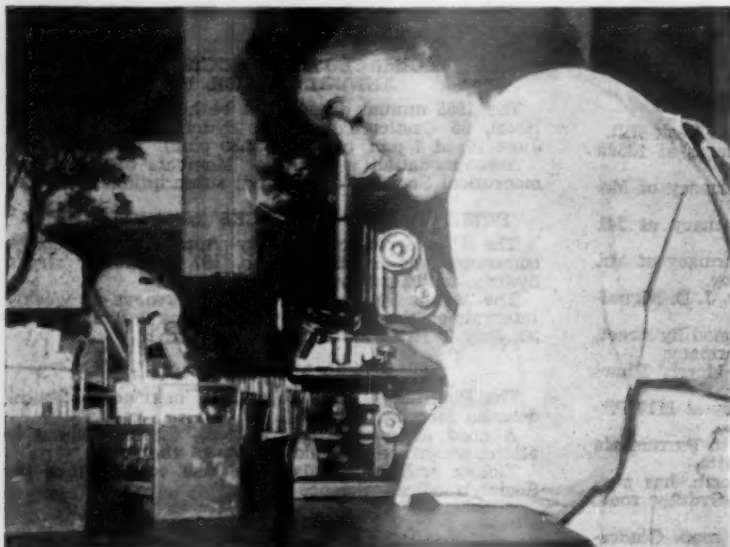
The union official, Shop Assistants' Union organiser Keith Murphy, said that recent arrivals from overseas were being apprenticed—some as old as 45 years. In some cases, he said, New Australians were getting their wives apprenticed with registered pharmacists, so they could open their own pharmacies later.

Mr. Murphy, who is a member of the Apprenticeship Committee, said young Australians who had no influence could not get jobs. One firm recently, he said, received 194 applications for 22 vacancies.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

### "THE PHARMACIST AND HUMAN BLOOD PRODUCTS"

Pharmaceutical Society members heard an interesting lecture on April 19 in the Stawell Hall, Macquarie street, Sydney, when Dr. R. J. Walsh, Director of the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, delivered his talk, which had been arranged by the Society's Science Group.



In the main research laboratories, Blood Transfusion Service at Randwick.

### ALCHEMY!

The strain of battles told in liquid dreams.

Boys at the Wynyard pharmacy, in the Wynyard ramp, figure they dispensed a thousand pick-me-ups, sober-me-ups, kick-me-ons, send-me-homes throughout Anzac Day and night.

—("Sydney Sun.")

### NINE MONTHS IN GAOL OVER DRUG

Raymond George Clare, 29, panelbeater, of High street, North Sydney, appeared in Central Court of Petty Sessions, Sydney, on May 11, wearing a bandage and splints on his left arm. He pleaded guilty to a charge of having obtained, on May 7, by false pretences, a prescription, including a drug, from a medical practitioner. He was sentenced to nine months' gaol, on a charge of having obtained a drug by false pretences.

Constable Harris (C.I.B. Drug Squad) told Mr. I. Beavers, S.M., that on May 7 Clare went to the surgery of Dr. W. Inglis at Crow's Nest, and said he had a very sore arm. The doctor gave Clare an injection of the drug pethidine, and a prescription for pethidine tablets. The next day the doctor called at Clare's home, but was told that Clare had been taken to hospital. The doctor telephoned the hospitals, but could not find Clare. He returned to Clare's home, and found him in bed. Clare had no plaster on his arm, and there was nothing wrong with him, Constable Harris said.

He said that Clare when arrested had another prescription for pethidine from another doctor.

Constable Harris said that the bandage and splints Clare was wearing in court were a fake.

### WARNINGS ON DEATHS FROM POISON

Two public officials during the month have warned against careless storing and packing of poisons.

They said that almost 300 people had died from poisoning over the past five years.

The Chief Food Inspector of the Department of Health, Mr. W. J. Madgwick, appealed to retailers not to pack or sell poisons in bottles or packages that could be mistaken for food or drink.

"Some country retailers sell disinfectants, agricultural and other deadly poisons in unmarked bottles that can be mistaken for beer or wine bottles," Mr. Madgwick said.

The Registrar of the Pharmacy Board, Mr. P. E. Cosgrave, said that 60 deadly poisons could now be purchased freely by anyone over 18 who signed the poisons register kept by retailers.

Mr. Cosgrave said about 5 per cent. of poisoning deaths were accidental. "Parents should exercise extreme care to see that poisons cannot be reached by children," he said.

**Baby Killed by Tablets.**—A 14-month-old baby, Christine Jones, died after swallowing tablets at the Herne Bay housing settlement. Police were told that she reached into a cupboard in the kitchen when her mother left the room. She took down a bottle of tablets and swallowed them before her mother returned. The child became ill, and was taken to the Children's Hospital, Camperdown, early in the afternoon. She died at 4.30 p.m. on April 22.

### Agonising Death from Weedkiller.

—Mrs. Alice Kennedy, a prominent horse trainer's wife, who died on May 2, after taking weedkiller, which she mistook for cough mixture, suffered agonising pain. She was given a strong salt emetic, but died while her husband was taking her to hospital. Police were told Mrs. Kennedy staggered from the bathroom gasping, "I've taken poison."

### CHALLENGE TO DENTAL BOARD

The jurisdiction of the Dental Board of New South Wales was challenged in the Full Court on April 20 in a case which arose out of applications by several dentists who had appeared before the board.

Michael Denis Murphy, of Victoria street, King's Cross, and Leslie Daniel Berry, of Macquarie street, Sydney, applied for a writ of prohibition to restrain the Board and E. F. Hewlett, secretary of the Australian Dental Association, from proceeding with the hearing of a complaint made by Hewlett in December last year.

Evidence was taken, but before the Board considered the matter a rule nisi for prohibition was obtained on the grounds that four members of the Board sitting were themselves members of the Australian Dentists' Association, and, therefore, had an interest in the case in which the secretary was the complainant.

Subsequently another ground for prohibition was taken by Murphy and Berry, alleging that the four elected members of the Dental Board had not been duly elected according to the regulations under the Dentists Act, and, therefore, were not properly elected members of the Board at all. Consequently, it was submitted, the Board had no jurisdiction to hear Hewlett's complaint.

(The Dental Board consists of eight members, one of whom is the Dean in the Faculty of Dentistry, an-

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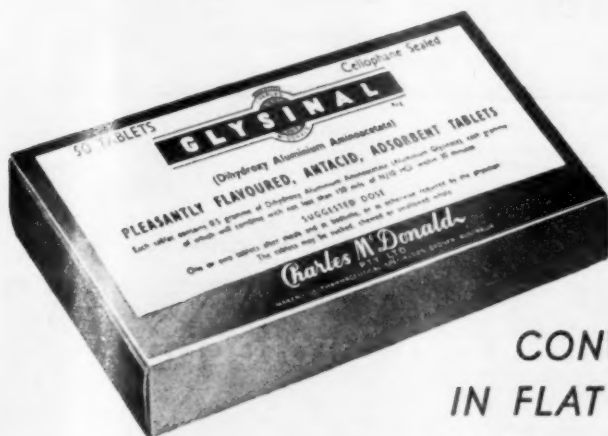
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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

other the president of the Dental Hospital, and two are appointees of the Government, one being a qualified medical practitioner and the other a barrister or solicitor. The other four have to be elected by registered dentists, and have to be registered dentists themselves.)

It is against the election of the four members that the point as to jurisdiction was taken in the Full Court. They were elected in June, 1954, for a period of three years.

Ivan Richards, a registered dentist, who was also proceeded against by an inspector appointed under the Dentists' Act, applied to the Court for a writ of certiorari (to bring up the proceedings into a higher court).

The Board had found him guilty of misconduct in a professional respect, but imposed no penalty.

Argument had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

### MASTER OF SCIENCE

#### School of Pharmaceutical Science

Congratulations to Mr. Barry T. Brown, who attained the degree of Master of Science at the recent annual examinations at the University of Sydney.



Mr. Barry T. Brown

The Degree of Master of Science in Pharmaceutical Science was conferred on Mr. Barry T. Brown at the Conferring of Degrees ceremony at the University of Sydney on May 5, for his thesis "The Metabolism of Lanatoside C." The research for this thesis forms part of a project being undertaken in the Departments of Pharmacology and Pharmacy to investigate the chemical changes undergone by cardiac glycosides in animals. Until this was commenced, there was practically no knowledge about

the fate of these very important therapeutic agents.

In 1953 Mr. Brown worked in the Pharmacy Department as a research student in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and graduated with honours after examinations. His work during this year showed such promise that he was granted a research fellowship by the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia, enabling him to do the necessary research for the M.Sc. degree, which was carried out under the direction of Mr. S. E. Wright, Senior Lecturer in Pharmacy.

Last year Mr. Brown also passed the Qualifying Examination in Pharmacy, thus becoming a registered pharmacist, and was appointed a Teaching Fellow in the Pharmacy Department in 1955.

Barry is the son of Mr. C. E. Brown, Pharmaceutical Chemist, of 185 Burwood road, Burwood.

### CHEMIST INSANE, KEPT IN CUSTODY

A Quarter Sessions jury recently found a chemist not guilty of an assault on a girl on the ground of insanity.

Judge Stephen ordered that the chemist, David Francis Duncum, of Oaks avenue, Dee Why, be kept in strict custody during the Governor's pleasure.

Duncum had pleaded not guilty to having assaulted Sylvia Ann Baston, 16, of Federal parade, Brookvale, causing her bodily harm.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. R. Kidston, said Duncum claimed he had no understanding of what had happened, because his mind had been unhinged owing to persecution delusions. When arrested several hours after the assault on July 20, Duncum was still wildly excited, and told police, "It's only a sample of what she'll get."

Sylvia Baston, in evidence, said that as she was walking to work with her mother on July 20 Duncum set upon her. She said she had not seen him since she gave evidence against him in a case in which he was acquitted last year. "He punched me and kicked me, and seemed to be in a mad temper," she said.

Two psychiatrists called by Mr. T. O. Ziems (for Duncum), said that Duncum was a former patient at the Reception House.

### BAN ON DEXAMPHETAMINE, ETC.

The following Proclamation appeared in the New South Wales Government Gazette No. 43, dated April 29, 1955, at page 1161:—

Poisons Act, 1952—Proclamation.

J. Northcott, Governor.

I, Sir John Northcott, in pursuance of the provisions of the Poisons Act 1952, do, by this my Proclamation, delete the following entry at present appearing in Schedule Three (Restricted Drugs) of the Poisons List:—

Dexamphetamine and its salts, except when compounded with other drugs in tablets containing less than 2 mg. per tablet;

and substitute the following entry therefor:—

2-Aminopropylbenzene, its salts, its N-alkyl derivatives, their salts, except when the base is supplied for inhalations absorbed upon an inert solid material.

Signed and sealed at Sydney, this twentieth day of April, 1955.

By His Excellency's Command,

M. O'SULLIVAN.

### Health Minister's Statement

A Press report dated April 30, commenting on the restriction of stimulant drugs, reads:—

"From today, chemists could sell tablets containing Dexamphetamine only on a doctor's prescription, the Minister for Health, Mr. M. O'Sullivan, said last night.

"He said the tablets were sold under such names as dexadrine, dexabrom, methedrine, phetadex and benzedrine.

"The Poisons List classes dexamphetamine as a restricted drug.

"The provision regarding sale on a doctor's prescription did not previously apply. The drug was then compounded with other drugs in tablets containing less than two milligrammes per tablet of dexamphetamine.

"This percentage is now being deleted on the recommendation of the Poisons Advisory Committee.

"Nasal inhalers containing the drug will remain exempt. Chemists can continue to sell these without a doctor's prescription.

"Mr. O'Sullivan said the Health Department had received complaints that some people were using various tablets containing dexamphetamine as stimulants."

The sudden restriction of dexamphetamine, etc., followed considerable Press publicity.

### WHY BLOOD DONORS DON'T

The subject of "why blood donors don't" was raised in the "Herald" recently by one Peter Wilson, who pin-pointed apathy or fear as the twin deterrents.

A rejoinder from "Ex-patient" opined it was due to the rapacity of medicos, who charged 20 guineas for two transfusions. Then "Medical Practitioner" hazarded that the standard fee was five guineas per pop for grouping the patient's blood, cross-matching it, etc.

Sniping under cover, "Laboratory Technician" contended that doctors do not group and cross-match, which is done by the technical staff of the hospital's pathology department.

The following correspondence is interesting, but does not clear up the point "why blood donors don't":—

Sir,—Once again the Red Cross is appealing for more donors to supplement its already low stocks of blood.

Despite the fact that large quantities of blood are used each day, only a very small percentage of the

## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

community is prepared to make a donation. Are the remainder apathetic or just frightened of a small hypodermic needle?

PETER H. WILSON, Gordon.

Sir,—Referring to Peter H. Wilson's query ("Herald," April 9), I think one reason why many people do not offer their blood is that they resent the fact that while blood is given free the patient, unless in a public hospital, is charged a considerable amount.

Also, so far as I know, it is still the custom for the patient's doctor to receive the fee, though he plays a very small part in the business.

I know of one case where a woman, who could ill-afford it, had to have two transfusions, for which fees of £10/10/- each were added to her doctor's bill.

"EX-PATIENT," Mosman.

Sir,—“Ex-Patient” (“Herald,” April 13) is under a misapprehension in thinking that the doctor receives a fee for blood given free by the donor.

This blood is provided without any cost whatever, either to doctor or patient, by the Red Cross.

The fee charged by the doctor covers the specialised business of grouping the patient's blood, cross-matching it for compatibility with the Red Cross blood, and setting up, and attendance upon the intravenous infusion.

The standard fee for these procedures is £5/5/- (not £10/10/-) per transfusion.

"MEDICAL PRACTITIONER," Sydney.

Sir,—“Medical Practitioner” (“Herald,” April 15) states: “The fee charged by the doctor covers the specialised business of grouping the patient's blood, matching it for compatibility with the Red Cross blood, and setting up and attendance upon the intravenous infusion.”

The facts are that in the main such grouping and cross-matching is done in most hospitals by the technical staff of the pathology department, and the “setting up” by the nursing staff, as part of its normal duties.

Hence the fee, where applicable, is for the doctor's attendance upon the intravenous infusion only. A “standard” of £5/5/- is surely arbitrary.

"LABORATORY TECHNICIAN," Sydney.

### BLUE MOUNTAINS PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION President's Annual Report

I have pleasure in presenting the third annual report of the Blue Mountains Pharmacists' Association. Compared with the two previous years, it has been a somewhat uneventful year, with few contentious matters dealt with.

In May, the firm of Reckitt & Colman presented an extremely interesting programme of scientific films at the Pargon Cafe. Subjects dealt with were “Normal Delivery,” a Caesarian section, and “Colostomy.” Supper was served after the programme, and the evening voted a complete success, instructionally and socially.

At our June meeting, Mr. Roger Holt, who had held the office of secretary, tendered his resignation because of his impending departure from Katoomba. Members present spoke eulogistically of Mr. Holt's services, and wished him well in his new sphere. A presentation was made, and Miss Mackay unanimously elected as Mr. Holt's successor.

An important meeting of the Mid-Western Zone branch of the Guild was held at Orange in November, and this association received a cordial invitation for as many members as possible to be present. Unfortunately only one member, our Vice-President, Mr. Porges, was able to attend. He subsequently, at our January meeting, gave us a brief report on the Orange meeting.

At our meeting in October, a discussion took place on the Guide of Professional Conduct issued by the Pharmaceutical Society. It was unanimously decided

to write to the Society, pledging ourselves to adherence to the rules set out, and suggesting that they be adopted as an obligatory Code of Ethics.

During the year it was decided to use some of our accumulated funds in co-operative advertising in the form of printed handbills to encourage people to use our pharmacies as gift centres. The Guild Merchandising Service supplied a block for the handbills, which were duly distributed, and were, I am sure, instrumental in attracting extra customers at Christmas.

During the year many grievances relating to N.H.S. dispensing were aired, but generally members seem satisfied that the scheme is now working smoothly and equitably.

Other matters discussed were the inadequate margin on colour films and the inaccuracy of some bottles.

I must again express my appreciation of the fraternal spirit which pervades all our meetings, and thank all members, particularly the three other office-bearers, for their assistance and co-operation throughout the year.

J. J. BUCKLEY.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHARMACY BOARD

The Annual Report of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales for the year ended December 31, 1954, contains the usual statistical information. It shows that in 1954 a total of 32 chemists from the States and other countries were registered under reciprocal agreements, and that 61 New South Wales chemists applied for Certificates of Identity to enable them to be registered in other States or countries. It is noticeable that of 61 such Certificates issued, 42 were in respect of persons seeking reciprocal registration in Great Britain.

During the year 619 candidates entered for the New South Wales Final Examination, of which 281 passed.

In the poisoning statistics reference is made to the steady increase in the number of deaths from Barbiturates which, in New South Wales, represents one-third of the total of those recorded. The report shows 30 fatal poisonings from Barbiturates in New South Wales in 1954 in a total of 62 fatalities.

Referring to the training of pharmaceutical students, the report discloses that the provisions of the Pharmacy Amendment Act 1952 have not yet been brought into effect. In 1954 the Minister led a deputation comprising representatives of the Board and the Pharmaceutical Society to the Minister for Education in an endeavour to have the introduction of the new system expedited.

Subsequent to the New England University College becoming a University, the Board agreed to continue to recognise First Year training. The Newcastle University College requested that the Board recognise passes in Chemistry 1 and Botany 1 by students attending lectures in those subjects at Newcastle.

Referring to the Poisons Act, it is stated that the introduction of the new Act has materially increased the number of inquiries for both legal and technical information. Mr. S. E. Wright, Senior Lecturer, Pharmacy Department, University of Sydney, was appointed on the recommendation of the Board to advise on technical questions.

The Poisons Advisory Committee met on numerous occasions to revise the Regulations and Schedules which, it is stated, will shortly be re-gazetted in full, together with fresh Regulations covering matters not previously dealt with.

On the question of registration of foreign chemists the Report says:—

“In April, 1954, the Pharmacy Act was amended to provide that in proper circumstances persons possessing qualifications in Pharmacy obtained in foreign countries could have their certificates “recognised” for the purpose of seeking exemptions from attendance at the lectures required by the Act. In most cases so far dealt with, applicants have been required to attend the lectures in Materia Medica, pass a Qualifying

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There is a steady demand for "Roter" from European migrants now living in Australia. Regular supplies are available and an advertising campaign is commencing in foreign language newspapers to advise those to whom the product is well known, that it is now readily available from their local Chemist. You can confidently recommend "ROTER" for the treatment of Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer. The simple, oral treatment enables patients to continue normal activities.

Supplies available from your usual wholesaler or direct from Potter & Birks Pty. Ltd.

Packed in tins of 120 tablets.

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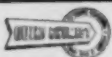
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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Examination, and serve 12 months as an assistant in an open shop."

### DOCTORS AND CHEMISTS CHARGED

#### Long Trial Expected; Jurors Excused

Mr. Justice Brereton, in Central Criminal Court, on May 3, rejected an application for the trial of two doctors and two chemists to be held over, on the ground that the proposed jury was not representative.

Thirty-nine jurors asked to be excused from service, after his Honour told them the trial was expected to last six weeks. Mr. Justice Brereton excused 25 jurors who said they would be personally affected by serving, and rejected the claims of 14 to be excused.

The doctors and the chemists are charged with conspiring to defraud the Commonwealth of large sums of money by submitting false claims under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act.

Those on trial are Dr. Morris Seiffert, Bay street, North Bondi; Dr. Rellée George Skinner, Golf Links road, Killara; Reginald William Rowley, and Ronald McKenzie Beesley, chemists, both of Enmore road, Enmore.

Mr. J. W. Shand, Q.C. (for Skinner), submitted that the remaining jurymen did not truly represent a cross-section of the community. He submitted the jury panel was restricted, because so many had been excused.

Counsel for the other doctor and the chemists supported Mr. Shand.

Mr. Justice Brereton, rejecting the application, said he thought he had adopted the only possible course. Some jurors who were able to serve for one or two weeks had commitments of an irrevocable nature, which prevented them serving for six weeks, and they were entitled to be excused.

A jury of 12 was then empanelled after 33 jurymen had been challenged.

The jury will not be locked up overnight.

#### Five Tons of Documents

At the trial, which began on May 3 in the Central Criminal Court, Sydney, Mr. Shand, Q.C., who appeared for one of four men charged with conspiracy, said the case involved about a million documents.

Mr. Justice Brereton said he understood documents in the trial weighed about five tons. He expected the trial would last about six weeks.

The Crown has charged two doctors and two chemists with conspiracy to defraud the Commonwealth Government. It alleges that the men submitted false claims to the Department of Health under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act, between September, 1950, and December, 1951.

The doctors are Morris Seiffert, of Bay street, North Bondi, and Rellée George Skinner, of Golf Links road, Killara. At the time of the alleged offences they practised together at Enmore road, Newtown.

The chemists are Reginald William Rowley and Ronald McKenzie Beesley, both of Enmore road, Newtown.

The Crown Prosecutor (Mr. R. L. Taylor) said Rowley owned a chemist shop in Enmore road and Beesley managed it. The Crown would try to prove offences by dealing with one drug at a time.

In his opening address to the jury he alleged that between January and November, 1951, the four had defrauded the Government of nearly £900 over oily penicillin.

Rowley had claimed he had issued 486 tubes of oily penicillin, each worth £1/16/8. Mr. Taylor claimed that Rowley had only one tube of oily penicillin in stock at the time. Seiffert and Skinner had prescribed the penicillin, but the patients got none. Only one firm in Australia made oily penicillin, so Commonwealth Government investigators could trace supplies.

Mr. Taylor said Seiffert did not know what a tube of

oily penicillin looked like. If Seiffert gave a patient an injection of penicillin, he used a cheaper variety.

Mr. Justice Brereton adjourned the hearing until May 4.

Two women had signed statements which had been used falsely to obtain money under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act, the Crown Prosecutor (Mr. R. L. Taylor, Q.C.) alleged when the case was resumed on May 4.

He said one of the women who had signed the false statements had been the wife of one of the chemists and the other woman had worked for the two doctors. The two women had signed the statements as agents of patients being treated by the doctors, but the patients had never received the drugs, Mr. Taylor said. The wife of the chemist had signed the statements with her maiden name, and the woman employed by the doctors had used her real name.

Mr. Taylor said the Crown would prove that in the conspiracy the doctors had written prescriptions for which patients had not received drugs, and that the chemists had claimed for the prescriptions under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act.

He said that the four men had made two mistakes in their conspiracy: they had written prescriptions for an expensive drug long after its manufacture had ceased and they could not show where they had purchased the drugs for which they had claimed.

Mr. Taylor said that in at least one case Beesley had claimed for prescriptions for the one person, giving different addresses on different occasions. He said Beesley had claimed for prescriptions for a Master Harris, and on several occasions the address had been given as Symmonds street, Newtown, and on another as Enmore road, Enmore. "The last address is the address of the surgery operated by Dr. Seiffert and Dr. Skinner," Mr. Taylor said.

The case is proceeding.

### KODAK DINNER, 1955

The New South Wales Guild Executive and Kodak management members met in the pleasant atmosphere of the Blue Room at Usher's Hotel on April 21 on the occasion of the 1955 Kodak dinner.

Mr. B. G. Fegent, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, was also present.

The Guild Executives included:—Messrs. L. W. Smith (President), W. F. Pinerua (Treasurer), R. W. Feller, R. S. Lecce, W. G. Sapsford, K. E. Thomas, C. D. Bradford, J. N. Young and P. R. Lipman.

The Kodak management was represented by Messrs. R. J. Mitchell (Sales Director), K. B. Allen (Sales Manager for N.S.W.), R. A. Dudley (Sydney Branch Manager), and K. Burke (Advertising Manager).

After the Loyal Toast was honoured, Mr. Mitchell said:

"Thank you all for coming along tonight. I hope that you have enjoyed yourselves. Although some of you have been here before, I must repeat the purpose of the annual Kodak dinner.

"The first dinner was held on April 11, 1949. I had just returned from abroad, and thought that it would be a vast improvement if the Guild executives and Kodak management got to know each other better.

"It speaks highly of the persistence and tenacity of members of your executive that a number who were present at the first dinner are present again tonight, still enthusiastic members of the Guild executive.

"I was reading a book recently, in which a man about to cast his horoscope traced back in the newspapers to the day he was born. I went back to April 11, 1949, and found that in the report of the dinner I had said that after 10 years of unusual trading conditions matters were getting back to normal.

"That showed just how mistaken one can be.

"The object of the Kodak Co. was to ensure that it would be here in the Year Four Thousand. A Guild had been formed for Pharmacy with the same ideals to be here in the Year Four Thousand.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

"It is essential for us all to know each other better; we can then get in touch with one another and can take "yes" or "no" as the case may be. I hope that you feel the same, and that you have not come along just out of courtesy.

"These evenings are never conducted with the idea of providing an opportunity for you to give your grouches to me. If you have problems, there are other times to ventilate them. If anyone is disappointed, I hope that you will forgive me.

"There are two absent people I should like to refer to—Mr. Orion Leggo, who is ill. I can never forget his brilliant mind and the mentographs which he produced after each dinner. Then there is Mr. Keith Jordan, absent overseas.

"I am also delighted to see a new face—Mr. Lipman—and for Kodak we have a new face, that of Mr. Dudley, upon whose shoulders has fallen the mantle relinquished by Mr. Lloyd.

"Import restrictions will make difficulties for us, indeed.

"I look forward to these evenings and enjoy them with you very much." (Applause.)

Mr. Leslie W. Smith, on behalf of the Guild, then said:

"To you and your colleagues, I extend our felicitations, and thank you for the way you have royally entertained us each year. The dinner each year resolves itself into a must.

"We have 1200 members, and they are not inactive. Many questions are directed to us. A man rang me up at a quarter to nine one evening. He was full of complaints because under the Pharmacy Board Regulations he must have five mortars. He could not see why he should have them.

"Another well-known pharmacist complained that he had sent an apprentice in for metric weights. They were quoted at five pounds per set. Four pounds ten shillings, secondhand. He inquired, 'Why must I have metric weights?' I pointed out to him the use of the metric system in the British Pharmacopoeia.

"Why I mention these is that we have many problems, and to get together must help us to iron them out.

"My first bouquet is that we are not happy with the progress you have made in educating the younger members of the Guild—what Kodak did over the years in placing their lines on the chemists' shelf. We must get more Americanised and appeal from the psychological angle. We must get closer together. Interlopers are thrusting their way in."

Mr. Smith resumed his seat to a round of applause.

Mention was then made of the munificent gift which Kodak had made towards the Guild Devastation Flood Appeal—the sum of £1000.

Mr. Mitchell then asked Mr. Keith Allen to say a few words. He was glad that Mr. Fegent was present as President of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. Allen said he was always glad to pass on information to Kodak dealers. He spoke of the Kodak policy of giving priority to chemists in the stricken areas for items in moderate supply. If the firm had adopted a different policy, it would have been in the aggregate for a lesser sum. The firm always stated its policy positively, and then they knew where they stood.

Mr. Allen pointed out that while the Kodak dealer was a large and important section of the business, it was not Kodak's entire business. There were many other important sections. For example, the medical section, the professional photographer, the printing trade, Government departments. Sensitised material was very largely used, and Kodak must have a positive policy, otherwise they would get into difficulties. They must know the commitments which they undertook. At the same time, they, of course, wished to be fair. It was necessary to make a precise and positive assessment in a more personal way. Considerable

losses had been suffered by chemists, and it was not possible to replace stocks on the normal basis. However, it had been agreed to charge stock at June 1, 1955, in cases where this was necessary. Accommodation problems were of a personal nature. Also, priority was being given to orders which came in from the flooded areas, so that they would not be placed at a disadvantage with import restrictions coming on.

Mr. Mitchell said the firm had received some nice letters concerning their policy and action.

Mr. Allen said it was important also to put the general public on its feet in the flooded areas, as without the customer there was no business for the pharmacist.

Mr. Fegent then spoke, saying it was a privilege to be present as representative of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. He had looked forward to attending the Kodak dinner since he had become a member of the executive of the Society.

Mr. Fegent then referred to the Kodak prizes, two in number, which were donated by the Kodak Company for presentation each year in New South Wales. There was also the Kodak Travelling Scholarship of £1000, which did much to uplift Pharmacy in the educational plane.

He was grateful for these actions on behalf of the Kodak Company. The educational facilities provided must enhance the status of the pharmacist in the community.

Concluding, Mr. Fegent said they were gratefully appreciative for the work done by the company and the courtesy extended to them in the past, and, which they knew, would continue in the future. (Applause.)

Mr. K. E. Thomas said that Mr. Mitchell had reminisced about the first Kodak dinner. This made one think about last year's dinner, when the matter of the D. & P. Service was thoroughly discussed. It would be a pity if the opportunity was lost to express the pleasure of Kodak dealers at the fact that Kodak had returned to a superior service in D. & P. work. Also the profit margins had been retained.

"I would like to give you a pat on the back regarding D. & P.," said Mr. Thomas, "and I hope we have been able to influence members to take your D. & P. Service instead of a private service. I trust the Guild has been of assistance."

"I would also like to express my thanks for the co-operation of Kodak, through Mr. Allen, in the matter of compilation of our price lists."

"I also compliment you on the issue of your Educational Brochure, and conclude by thanking you for personal service rendered to me." (Applause.)

Questions and answers then continued for some time until the hour was nigh upon 11 o'clock, when hosts and guests bid each other good-night and dispersed.

## PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge street, Sydney, on April 12, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. L. Smith (Chairman), Messrs. Dempster, Cartwright, West, Simpson and Wright.

**Welcome.**—On behalf of the Board, the Chairman welcomed Mr. West on his return from overseas.

**Prosecution.**—The Board decided to prosecute a country chemist and to forward a copy of the Inspector's report to the Chief Secretary's Department.

**Applications for registration** were approved as follows:—

Having passed Qualifying Examination: Judith O. Bowering, Catherine N. H. Blackman, Ronald J. Cunneen, Geoffrey Phillip Tauro, Leo Patrick Doyle, Gwenneth D. Barwick and Olga I. Potter.

By Reciprocal Agreement: Christe Caris (from Queensland), Nicholas Christo Patrick (from Queensland), Alan Alfred Carson (from Western Australia), Sylvia Vera Flynn (from Western Australia), Joseph

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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Woodfield Digby (from Victoria), Nina Mary Malseed (from Victoria) and Robert John Porra (from South Australia).

**Restoration Granted.**—Gillian Wendy Hanson, Mrs. Jessie E. M. Riley (nee O'Brien), Dorothy Beatrice Greig.

**Section 11(e) Foreign.**—Irena Bialkowski, Poznan, Poland: Certificate recognised; applicant to be referred to the University.

**Certificates of Identity** were issued to the following:—Mary E. Jefferis (to Great Britain), Olga L. Natoli (to Great Britain), Donald Learmont (to Ontario and Great Britain), Peter Learmont (to Ontario and Great Britain), Robert B. Salisbury (to Queensland) and Beverley Smith-Palmer (to New Zealand).

**Poisons Act.**—The following deaths from poisons had been reported since last meeting, viz.: Phenobarbitone 2, Nicotine 1, Cyanide 1, Salicylas 1, Strychnine 1.

**Acceptance of Leaving Certificates.**—46.

**Registration of Indentures.**—Registrations comprised 112 new indentures, 24 transfers, 1 cancellation and 3 extensions.

**Correspondence.**—Director of Education, Commonwealth of Australia Scholarships Scheme.—The Board decided to inform the Director that it supports the idea that pharmacy students who undertake the combined Pharmacy/Science course be given the benefit of Commonwealth Scholarships, that financial assistance be reserved to bona fide pharmacy students proceeding to take the Degree B.Sc., and that the Pharmacy course be taken first.

Chief Secretary's Department, re Control of Heroin.—Advice noted.

Director-General of Health, Canberra, re proposed new poisons legislation.—It was decided to advise the Commonwealth Director-General of Health that this Board approves and supports the proposals (copies of which had been examined by members). The Board reserved the right to make representations at a later date as to amendments of a minor character, when it has had more opportunity to consider the proposals. For this purpose the Board appointed the President, Registrar and Mr. Wright as a Sub-Committee, with power to co-opt. The Department of Health was to be informed of the action taken.

Meeting closed at 10.10 p.m.

### MAY MEETING OF THE BOARD

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge street, Sydney, on May 10.

**Present.**—Mr. J. Townley (President), Messrs. C. Gos-telow, E. Dempster, A. West, S. Wright and K. Cartwright.

**Control of Methyilmorphine, Etc.**—It was decided to refer this matter back to the Poisons Advisory Committee, with suitable comment.

**Degree Course in Pharmacy.**—Draft letter to the Under-Secretary was approved. For the purposes of any delegation arranged, Messrs. Townley and Wright were appointed.

**Under-Secretary re Proposed Uniform Poisons Legislation.**—Matter deferred pending future advice from the Poisons Advisory Committee.

**Inspector's Reports.**—The Board authorised prosecutions in two cases where pharmacies had been left in charge of unregistered persons.

**Applications for Registration** were approved as follows:—

Having Passed Qualifying Examination: Kenneth Charles Arnot, Victor Hugh Barnes, Robert John Cur-now, Catherine Grace Eakin, Helen Walker Grice, John Frederick Gurr, and Barry James Hain.

**Section 11 (e)—Reciprocal Agreement:** Frank Stow Kentish (from South Australia), Ralph Klaffer (from South Australia), Paul Noonan Wallace (from Victoria),



Terence Patrick O'Callaghan (from Victoria), and Frederick Keith Morshead (from New Zealand).

**Restorations Approved.**—Walter Tristram Bradford, Thomas Norman Brunskill, Wilfred Percy Parish Knell, Dennis Scott, and Louis Shapira.

**Application for Recognition** (Section 11 (e)).—Joseph Skalski, U.S.A.—Referred to the Sub-Committee on Foreign Chemists.

**Certificates of Identity** were issued in respect of the following:—Thomas Norman Brunskill (to Queensland), Patience Lorna Johnstone (to Queensland), Reginald Bede Maher (to Great Britain), John Ramsay Macandrew (to Great Britain), Peter Thomas Star (to Great Britain), Colin James Shaw (to Great Britain), and Mavis Charlotte Sherlock (to Victoria).

**Poisons Act.**—The following deaths from Poisons were notified since last meeting, viz.: Strychnine, 2; Cyanide, 1; Barbiturates, 1.

**Acceptance of Leaving Certificates.**—6.

**Indentures.**—Registrations comprised 20 new indentures, 5 cancellations and 6 transfers.

**Australian Military Forces—Waiving of Registration and Renewal Fees for Pharmacists in A.M.F.**—It was decided to inform the Defence Department that an amendment to the Act would be required, but that, in any case, the Board was not in favour of the proposal to waive fees.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on May 3, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. B. G. Fegent (Chairman), E. G. Hall, S. E. Wright, K. A. Cartwright, G. G. Benjamin, K. Powell, A. F. Winterton, H. W. Read, A. W. West, J. L. Townley and W. R. Cutler.

**Death of Mr. P. D. Belcher.**—Mr. Fegent said that Mr. Belcher had passed away on May 1. Quite a number had attended the funeral today. The late Percival Dudley Belcher was an ex-councillor of the Society and an ex-serviceman from World War 1.

Councillors stood in silence as a mark of respect to their late colleague.

It was decided to send a letter of condolence to Mrs. Belcher.

**Honour Board.**—Mr. Powell said it had taken quite a time to verify the entitlements of persons whose names might be inscribed on the Honour Board. He moved that the Honour Board be completed as far as possible in accordance with the list of those entitled as verified by the Chemists' Sub-Branch of the R.S.L. —It was resolved accordingly.

**Meeting of Legislative Committee 15/4/55.**—

**Proposed Alterations to Articles of Association.**—Mr. Benjamin inquired "Why did Mr. Hall pick the term 'junior'? Why not Student Associate, as in South Australia?"

Mr. Read inquired if proposed Article 13 would reduce the annual subscription.

Mr. Fegent: "No."

Mr. Wright: "There is a tendency to raise the fees of societies."

Apocryphal proposed Article No. 5, Mr. Benjamin inquired, "Has the Society ever sued for breach of contract?"

The answer was given as "No."

**Address by Dr. R. J. Walsh.**—Mr. Fegent said the address by Dr. Walsh on April 19 on "The Pharmacist and Human Blood Products" was well received. It was a good start.—It was decided to send a letter of thanks to Dr. Walsh for his address.

**Talk on Pharmacy Modernisation.**—Mr. Fegent said the talk in Frederick Stearns' Theatre on April 20 was quite a reasonable night. Mr. Powell said, "A very good night, enjoyable and instructive."

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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Mr. Fegent said a letter of thanks had already been sent to Mr. Leggatt.

**Kodak Dinner.**—Mr. Fegent said he had spent an enjoyable evening as the guest of Kodak at the dinner on April 21.

**Applications for Membership** were approved as follows:—

Gweneth Dorothy Barwick, John Charles Carrick, Leo Patrick Doyle, William Frank Cooper Horsburgh, Irene Monica Norman, John Francis Regan, Thomas George Skilling, Jean Slack-Smith, Jennifer Helen Stewart and James Ambrose Francis Sullivan.

Reinstated to Full Membership: Sidney James Conroy.

Advanced to Full Membership: Jeanette Goldie Harrison, Donald Alistair MacAskill, Margaret Rose Simon. Associate Members: Margaret Anne Imrie, John Roger Norman, Allen Brian Thomson.

**Flood Relief: Distribution.**—The Secretary reported on the plan of distribution of the sum of £8840, and read a letter from a member at Narrabri. He also reported on the remarks made by a member at Maitland per telephone.

**A.N.Z.A.A.S. Meeting, Melbourne, August 17-24.**—Mr. Wright said there was nothing further to report at the moment.

**Report of Meeting of A.P.F. Revision Committee, April 29, 1955.**—Mr. Read read his report of the meeting. He said a display at the Medical Exhibition would cost £200 at least, if it was to be a success.

Mr. Powell inquired the hours of the conference.

Mr. Read: "Five week days and Saturday morning."

Mr. Powell: "How much space is available?"

Discussion continued for some time as to the merits and demerits of the proposed Exhibition in the Scientific Section.

Mr. Wright suggested that more information be obtained, and the A.P.F. Committee and the Executive then meet to discuss matters again.

Mr. Fegent said he would have a talk with Dr. Edgar Thompson on May 5 on preliminary matters.

It was suggested that further information was required in relation to probable total attendance at the Medical Congress, space available for an exhibit, cost of the stall, details of the overall programme for the Exhibition.

**Science Group: Three-Monthly Lectures.**—Mr. Wright suggested that a dermatologist should be asked to address Society members upon "What the Dermatologist Wants from the Pharmacist."

It was suggested that Dr. Adrian Johnson should be asked to deliver a lecture on Tuesday, July 26, in the Stawell Hall, Macquarie street, Sydney.

Mr. Fegent said he would phone Dr. Johnson on the morrow.

**Post-Graduate Lectures 1955.**—These lectures commenced on May 2.

Mr. Wright said the Anderson Stuart Theatre would be a better hall for the lectures. The new medical school people would have to be approached.

Mr. Wright agreed to try and arrange for the use of the Anderson Stuart Theatre for the lectures instead of "The Barn."

If a change-over can be effected, notification to be given in the Weekly Service Bulletin.

**First Year Apprentices' Lectures.**—The Secretary said that these would commence on May 26.

It was decided to ask Mr. C. G. Gostelow whether he would commence the lectures or not. Mr. Hall taking the latter half.

**Annual Dinner 1955.**—After discussion it was decided that the guest list remain the same as last year.

It was further decided to contact the Carlton Hotel with the object of transferring the dinner there.

This matter was left in the hands of the Executive.

**Pharmacy Ball: Price of Tickets.**—The tickets were fixed at £1/1/- each, provided the Trocadero does not advance its charges to a higher figure than paid in the previous year. It was decided to make inquiries from the Trocadero. Tickets to be printed by Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. as formerly.

**Proportion of Rent to be Paid by the Guild.**—The President said the Guild offered to pay two-thirds of the rent. This offer was accepted.

**Open Council Meeting.**—It was decided to hold the Council meeting after next, that is, the July meeting, as an open meeting. Publicity to be given to this open meeting in the "A.J.P."

**Correspondence.**—Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd., seeking the views of the Pharmaceutical Society on possibility of arranging attendance of members or substitute representatives at annual meeting of Journal Company immediately following the A.N.Z.A.A.S. meeting in Melbourne in August next on the morning of August 25 to discuss, *inter alia*, likely increase of charge for journals from 1/4 per copy to 2/-. Inquiring if it will be possible for Society to be represented either by its nominee on the Board of Management or by another chemist from N.S.W. who could be nominated as a substitute representative. —After considerable discussion it was decided to seek clarification of the letter from the Journal, and to find out definitely who could attend the annual general meeting of the Journal Co. on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

Chief Secretary's Department, advising the matter of prosecution of Mr. Gamlin under the D.D. Act is being examined.

British Medical Association, re prescribing of Heroin, advising that the attention of members is being drawn to the provisions of the P.O.A.D. Act, and that it is intended that the Proclamation of the 1954 amendment shall take place on October 1, 1955.

Public Relations Secretariat, enclosing a complete set of the Professional and Ethical Bulletin issued by the Queensland Society. —It was decided to compliment the Queensland Society on the publication of its Professional and Ethical Bulletin.

Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., attaching a photograph of P.D. Award winners for 1954 on the steps of the Administrative Building at Caringbah.

Miss G. E. Morton, Suva, advising that Mr. Balraj Balran will be visiting Australia soon. Asking that he be put in touch with the Asian Students' Association. It was decided to find out when Mr. Balran would be arriving in Australia, and to invite him to a meeting of the Council. It was further decided to refer him to the S.U.P.A. and also to the N.U.P.S.A.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

### THE GUILD

### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on April 14, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, W. G. Sapsford, P. Lipman, J. N. Young, R. S. Leece, C. D. Bradford and K. E. Thomas.

**Illness of Mr. O. C. V. Leggo.**—Mr. Smith said he saw Mr. Leggo on the previous night. He was greatly improved. He was out of hospital and now at 17 Toxeth road, Glebe. —It was resolved to grant Mr. Leggo three months leave of absence.

**Accident to Mr. W. F. Pinerua.**—Mr. Smith said it was his sad duty to report that Mr. Pinerua met with a very nasty accident, having been hit in the eye with a golf ball. —Committeemen extended to Mr. Pinerua their sincere regret and expressed the hope that his

## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

eye condition would be resolved without undue delay. Mr. Pinerua said the accident had happened and that was all there was to it. He thanked his colleagues for their remarks.

**Committeeman in the Room of Mr. R. K. Sirang (resigned).**—After discussion, it was resolved that Mr. Rupert Frew be appointed to the vacancy on the State Branch Committee.

**Accident to Dr. and Mrs. Sinclair.**—Mr. Smith said that a very esteemed member of the Guild, Mr. Bert Schaeffer, of Tamworth, had experienced another tragedy in the family. His daughter, Hilda (Mrs. Sinclair) when travelling by car with her husband, baby and father-in-law had met with a serious accident at Murrurundi. The car had collided with a trailer while being driven by Mr. Sinclair, Senior. The baby had been killed and Hilda suffered a fractured skull. The doctor and his wife were still unconscious.—Members of the committee were appalled at the double tragedy suffered by the Schaeffer family. It was decided to write to Mr. and Mrs. Schaeffer, extending to them the heartfelt sympathy of the President, members of the State Branch Committee and the Secretary.

**Flood Appeal.**—The Secretary said N.S.W. donations to date totalled £3118/7/-. This was the actual cash collected, to which must be added £600 (from the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales), £400 (voted by the Guild State Branch Committee) and about £800 (held by the Newcastle Zone), making a total of £4918/7/-.

Mr. Smith said there was an additional £5500 held in Melbourne.

Mr. Pinerua said that £4000 would be remitted to New South Wales straight away. Mr. Scott had also

stated that he had made representations to Canberra to subsidise the flood fund on a £1 for £1 basis.

Messrs. Smith and Pinerua then reported on their personal inspections at Dubbo, Gilgandra and other distressed areas, and Mr. Smith reported on his inspection of the Hunter Valley area.

Mr. Smith said he proposed to call a special meeting of the State Branch Committee to discuss the matter of distribution of the flood relief fund.

**Fair-Renting of Science House.**—It was resolved that the Guild pay two-thirds of the rent charged to the Pharmaceutical Society.

**After-Hours Trading: Prosecutions, Etc.**—(a) Miss Y. M. Nobbs, case heard 24/3/55; convicted and fined. (b) Cases against Hudspeth, Wallace, Vickers, etc., listed for hearing on May 12.—Noted.

**Federal Delegate's Report.**—Special meeting of Federal Council: Minutes as circulated. No further comment was made concerning the report of the Federal Council meeting.

The report of the Federal President dated March 31, was then discussed.

**New Members Elected.**—Kenneth John Armstrong, Mrs. Elizabeth Marian Carter, Gregory Robert Palmer Hodgson, Bruce Samuel Judd, Mrs. Bernice Jocelyn Macleod-Jones, Donald Stuart McArthur, Peter John Sewell, Sidney John Williams, R. A. Rorke, Felix Alexander Davidson and Ernest Albert Smith.

**Alteration in Status.**—A. J. Hagney, Gladesville, now estate of late A. J. Hagney.

**Report by Proposers and Seconders.**—Mr. Pinerua said that the proposer and seconder should make a report concerning the applicant for Guild membership.

It was decided to deal with this matter at the special meeting of the Committee to be called.

**Reports of Sub-Committees** were dealt with as follows:—

(A) **Trade and Commerce, Planning and Publicity.**—Report of meeting held on March 14, as circulated.

No discussion took place concerning the items mentioned in the report, which was received and adopted.

**Guild/Parke, Davis Vitamin Drive, May, 1955.**—Mr. Feller said that this was the first drive for 1955, into which dynamic work had been put. A great deal of planning had been done. He considered the Vitamin Drive would be a resounding success. Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. had done an excellent job.

The next Guild Service Bulletin would carry an article illustrating the high percentage mark-up, up to 91 per cent. A letter on a special letterhead was to be sent out by the State President, and this letter contained an excellent message to Guild members, urging them to support the Vitamin Drive.

**Kleenex: Velvettes, Further Action to be Taken.**—It was decided to promote further the sale of Velvettes through the Guild Service Bulletin.

The Secretary reported that Velvettes showed a great increase in sales.

**Next Meeting, Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee, April 29.**—Mr. Feller said that an invitation had been extended to Mr. Ross to attend this meeting. Mr. Feller then invited any member of the full committee to attend this meeting of the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee on April 29.

**Complete List of Parcel Buys.**—Mr. Feller said that the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee and the Pricing Sub-Committee had certain items in common. The Guild had never printed a complete list of parcel buys in respect of the various products. It may be worth considering the publication of such a list—to be sent out as part of the Guild's service. It would be in effect a codex to the P.A.T.A. List.

Mr. Thomas agreed that the idea was sound. Guild members knew of the more common parcel buys, but

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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

not the others. He thought it could be best handled through the "Gilseal News," so that the list would be on permanent record.

Mr. Smith said perhaps it might induce over-buying, with consequent overstocking.

It was finally resolved that Mr. Coad should obtain preliminary information on parcel buys from the three accredited wholesalers and then the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee and the Pricing Sub-Committee should discuss the proposed list at a joint meeting.

(B) **Pricing Sub-Committee:** Retail Price List No. 25 had been issued. Work was in hand for the issue of the next Retail Price List.

**Opening Fees:** Mr. Smith enquired whether the Guild would be prepared to print cards showing the opening fees to be charged for dispensing after normal trading hours. After discussion, it was decided to print suitable cards, one for each Guild member.

### (C) Repatriation, Lodge and Hospital Dispensing Sub-Committee

1. **H. C. Fund and M. B. Fund: Advertising Stunt.**—Mr. Sapsford said this matter had been dealt with in the Bulletin.

Concerning the matter of collecting for the fund, Mr. Sapsford said he felt that Guild members should not give up this work. He did not approve the suggestion that they should determine their agencies of the funds. He would be glad if the committee would discuss the matter of the H.C. Fund and the M.B. Fund.—It was decided to deal with the subjects at the special meeting.

2. **Dispensing of P.B.'s in Public Hospitals.**—Mr. Smith said he had looked into this matter when on his country tour recently.

Matter to be discussed at the special meeting of the State Branch Committee.

### (D) Industrial and Early Closing

**Application for New Chemists (State) Award: Hearing by Pharmacists (State) Conciliation Committee, 6/4/55.**—Mr. Smith said that Mr. O'Dea had not attended the compulsory conference ordered. The matter had been before the Conciliation Committee and was listed for further hearing on April 28.

**Correspondence.**—From "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," re charge to Pharmaceutical Societies for journals supplied to members.—Noted.

**Department of Trade and Customs, Canberra,** concerning the use of methylated spirit in medicines for external human use. Has doubts as to the necessity for extension of the concession to be granted in the case of medicines dispensed privately.—To be referred to Federal Office.

**Special Meeting of State Branch Committee.**—It was decided to hold a special meeting of the State Branch Committee on April 26, in the Board Room, at 8 p.m.

**Retiring Committeemen.**—It was reported that Messrs. C. D. Bradford, R. W. Feller, R. S. Leece, O. C. V. Leggo, W. G. Sapsford and R. Frew would retire in accordance with Rule 20 (d).

**Date of Closing of Nominations (Rule 20 (g) (i)).**—It was decided that nominations should close on July 11.

**Date of Annual General Meeting.**—It was decided to reserve the hall at Science House for Wednesday, August 31.

**Poisons Advisory Committee.**—It was decided to look into the possibility of appointment of an alternate representative on the Poisons Advisory Committee. The Secretary to contact Mr. Fleming, Secretary of the Poisons Advisory Committee, on the subject.

The meeting terminated at 11.05 p.m.



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AUSTRALIA

# VICTORIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

### State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

Mr. G. R. Warnecke has terminated his managership at Bloore's Pharmacy and is doing some relieving work.

Mr. K. Mountain has been appointed manager of Mr. A. A. Morton's new pharmacy at Frankston.

Mr. L. W. Bailey has been appointed manager of Mr. C. L. Milton's pharmacy at Williamstown.

Mr. I. K. Ramsay has joined the staff of Ramsay & Lucas, East Ivanhoe.

Mr. H. S. B. James is managing Mrs. R. P. Hall's pharmacy at Heathmont.

The following pharmacies have changed hands:—Mr. L. E. Knight has purchased from Mr. A. L. Morris, Ararat; Mr. T. W. Templeton from Estate J. McLorinan, Mordialloc; and Mr. J. G. Fairbairn from Mr. R. B. Fletcher, Middle Brighton.

New pharmacies have been opened at the addresses indicated:—Mr. A. A. Morton, 55 Wells street, Frankston; Mr. J. T. Morris, 23 Melville street, Numurkah; Mrs. H. A. Taylor, McNamara street, Macleod; Mesdames Macmillan and Kellas, 9 Market street, Box Hill; Mr. G. H. Grimes, 255 Chapel street, Prahran; and Mr. K. G. Walton, 119 Bulleen road, North Balwyn.

Wedding.—Congratulations and best wishes to two young chemists, Mr. J. E. Delzoppo and Miss E. M. (Beth) Panther, who were married at St. Andrews Church, Bendigo, on May 14. After their honeymoon, Mr. Delzoppo and his bride will go to Nerrim South, where Mr. Delzoppo has opened a pharmacy.

### MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS: MAY LIST

Manager or Reliever.	Pharmacy.
Anderson, F. . . . .	T. P. Lane, Daylesford.
Adams, Miss . . . . .	H. Gorr, Kyabram.
Baker, J. F. . . . .	W. J. Keyte, Maidstone.
Barrow, J. . . . .	A. D. Hoogen, South Yarra.
Barrow, Miss P. E. . . . .	A. E. Moore, Hampton.
Benporath, L. . . . .	U.F.S. Dispensary, Footscray.
	G. E. Gorey, Ascot Vale.
	U.F.S. Dispensary, M. Ponds.
	G. I. Oliver, North Brighton.
Callow, Miss N. . . . .	R. W. Sanders, Frankston.
Carlson, Miss W. M. . . . .	N. J. S. Turnbull, Toorak.
Casey, B. L. . . . .	F. W. Johnson Northcote.
Coventry, Miss M. J. . . . .	F. N. Lee, Thornbury.
Cohen, Miss E. B. . . . .	F. H. Hodgson, E. Bentleigh.
	N. Keith, Ashburton.
Cunningham, A. F. . . . .	T. P. Lane, Daylesford.
Digby, J. . . . .	K. L. C. Davies, Maffra.
Doyle, Miss . . . . .	Edgerton's Pharm., Armadale.
	W. J. Keyte, Maidstone.
	Miss Brooke, Glenferrie.
Everett, C. D. . . . .	J. D. Kenna, Albury, N.S.W.
Ford, A. J. . . . .	A. Skewes, East Kew.
Fraser, Miss J. . . . .	Cook, Miss W., Eaglehawk.
	U.F.S. Dispensary, Eaglehawk.
Galvin, A. T. . . . .	Black & Son, Collingwood.
Garlick, Miss L. A. . . . .	I. A. Silverwood, Edithvale.
Gunner, G. K. . . . .	K. J. Munday, Holmsglen.

### Manager or Reliever

Golding, Z. J. . . . .
Hamon, Miss S. . . . .
Huntsman, B. F. . . . .
Hall, K. R. . . . .
Hornby, B. C. . . . .
Jones, H. M. . . . .
Knell, W. . . . .
Knell, W. . . . .
Kerby, M. . . . .
Kulpa, D. M. . . . .
Kennett, Miss D. H. . . . .
Le Plastrier, G. C. H. . . . .
London, D. W. . . . .
Lane, W. K. . . . .
Lore, D. A. V. . . . .
Lennon, C. B. . . . .
Malseed, Miss N. M. . . . .
Martin, Miss . . . . .
Monichon, P. R. . . . .
Matson, R. . . . .
McPherson, Miss H. . . . .
McDonald, Miss . . . . .
Morter, Miss D. . . . .
Muhlebach, Miss . . . . .
Malcolm, H. . . . .
Naismith, G. . . . .
Nelson, S. . . . .
Nunn, B. . . . .
O'Donnell, B. D. . . . .
Pedrazzi, Miss N. R. . . . .
Praetz, Miss P. E. . . . .
Rundle, A. B. . . . .
Ryall, F. R. . . . .
Wanden, K. . . . .
Warnecke, G. R. . . . .
Wheaton, F. H. . . . .
Wood, Miss . . . . .
Wilson, W. G. . . . .
Zacharin, Miss . . . . .

### Pharmacy

V. M. Meagher, Brunswick.
Wallace's Pharm., Nth. Melb.
K. Coventry, Boronia.
H. C. B. Henshall, Sth. Melb.
C. V. McKeon, Dandenong.
K. Mills, Edithvale.
J. McSwiney, Wodonga.
W. J. A. Macmillan, Elst'wick.
N. E. Vince, North Carlton.
Miss F. Smalley, Armadale.
F. St. K. Uren, Hamilton.
C. H. Gaunson, Prahran.
Taylor's Pharmacy, Richmond.
R. B. Lumley, Windsor.
N. G. Atkins, South Yarra.
Bloore's Pharm., Warnambool.
R. B. Billings, Koroff.
W. F. B. Porz, Carnegie.
P. J. Dickason, E. Bentleigh.
Estate V. R. Say, Benalla.
G. E. Gorey, Ascot Vale.
N. Shoebridge, Mt. Beauty.
R. M. Bailey, Malvern.
G. H. Grimes, Prahran.
Miss R. C. Rogers, E. Malvern.
S. Byrne, West Preston.
Miss I. R. Matchett, Heid'berg.
Mrs. Hawkins, North Balwyn.
J. E. Coates, Thornbury.
A. Cozens, Balwyn.
C. P. Wood, Box Hill.
A. K. Sanders, Bright.
G. I. Heilbronn, Sunshine.
N. S. Broadbent, Mooropna.
L. D. Hilton, Mt. Evelyn.
M. I. Larkin, Dandenong.
L. Long, Toorak.
N. J. S. Turnbull, Toorak.
A. B. McLennan, Benalla.
T. G. Collins, Wangaratta.
Miss M. L. Sharp, Myrtleford.
H. H. Phillips, Coburg.
T. J. Chambers, Murrumbena.
N. D. Myers, Thornbury.
C. M. Pleasance, Prahran.
A. Edmonston, Murrumbena.
V. A. Dartnell, Surrey Hills.
H. B. Winckler, E. Malvern.
L. F. Egan, Coburg.
Beaucham's Pharm., Melb.
L. McIlroy, Windsor.

### OBITUARY

#### Frank O'Bern

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Frank O'Bern, which occurred at his home, 28 Miami street, Hawthorn East, on May 3.

Mr. O'Bern qualified at the Victorian Final Examination in 1899, and practised in Ballarat for many years prior to his retirement. He was a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria from 1928 until 1932, in which year he was elected a member of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, a position which he held until 1947.

At the May meeting of the Board high tribute to the services rendered to pharmacy by Mr. O'Bern was paid by his former colleagues on the Board.

A brother, Mr. James O'Bern, who was also a qualified chemist, died in August, 1943.

## STATE ELECTIONS

Two pharmaceutical chemists were among the candidates for political honours in the recent State Parliamentary Elections. They were Mr. N. J. Oliver, who contested the Bendigo seat as a Country Party candidate, and Mr. T. P. Lane, of Daylesford, who contested the Ballarat North seat as a Barry Labour candidate.

Both of these candidates received substantial support from voters, although not elected. We congratulate them on their enterprise and wish them greater success should they nominate at a future election.

### MODERN PHARMACY OPENED IN PRAHRAN

What is claimed to be Australia's largest and most modern pharmacy was officially opened at 255 Chapel street, Prahran, on May 2. The proprietor is Mr. George Grimes, who has practised in Chapel street for some time.

In officially opening the building, Cr. Gawith, M.L.C., congratulated Mr. Grimes on his business acumen, and said that the people of Prahran should be very proud of this outstanding pharmacy. A business of such high standard would surely increase Prahran's potential as the leading suburban shopping centre in Australia.

The pharmacy is built on lines similar to American drug stores, and cost more than £50,000.

On the ground floor the spacious carpeted pharmacy is departmentalised, sections being allotted to sale and display of crystal ware, china, films and cameras, and a modern record bar. Upstairs is a radio and electrical goods department.

After the opening ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Grimes entertained guests at a cocktail party.

### PHARMACY BOARD

#### Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on April 20, 1955, at 7 p.m.

**Present:** Mr. H. A. Braithwaite (President) in the Chair; Messrs. A. W. Callister, W. R. Iliffe, N. C. Manning, A. W. McGibbony, W. Wishart, F. C. Kent (Registrar), and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Mr. G. Landers, winner of the second Kodak Traveling Scholarship, who will be departing to take up studies in the United Kingdom and Europe shortly, was present by invitation of the President as an observer.

**Correspondence:** Correspondence submitted to the Board included the following:

To a country student in reply to an inquiry advising that there is no legal obligation on a country employer to allow apprentices time off for study of correspondence course, although some masters extend this privilege.

To a country storekeeper advising that permission cannot be granted for disposal of stocks of Second Schedule items as licence has expired and chemist in business in town.

To the Department of Health, notifying appointment of Mr. H. A. Braithwaite as President of the Board for a further 12 months.

**Overseas Applicant.**—An application was received for permission to proceed to registration from the holder of a diploma in pharmacy from the University of Budapest. Mr. Manning reported that he and the Dean of the College of Pharmacy had interviewed the applicant and recommended that he be required to attend the full course of lectures for the third and fourth years, pass the Intermediate and Final Qualifying Examinations, and undertake practical training in a pharmacy for two years under such conditions as the Board prescribed. It was resolved that that recommendation be adopted and the applicant informed to that effect.

**Uniformity of Poisons Schedules.**—Further discussion took place on the memorandum from the Director-General of Health, Canberra, on the report of the conference of departmental officers concerning the uniformity of Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Schedules in the Commonwealth.



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### VICTORIA—Continued

The President said that a reply had been sent to Dr. Metcalfe, stating that the Victorian Board agreed in principle with the recommendations of the conference as set out in the memorandum. The Board believed that all States should strive for closer uniformity in Schedules and the Victorian Board was prepared to co-operate towards that end. Mr. McGibbony was requested to convey to Dr. Metcalfe one or two suggestions of the Board in relation to the proposals which had been submitted for comment.

**Insecticide Fumigators.** — The President drew attention to overseas reports concerning the hazards of electrical vaporising apparatus now widely used for destroying insects. Benzene Hexachloride in tablets or powders were distributed with these fumigators and it was believed that the volatilised substance could be dangerous in certain concentrations unless the operations were carefully carried out. The tablets were in appearance similar in some instances to medicinal substances and this was a matter of concern to the Board. It was resolved that the matter be discussed with Dr. Shiels, Industrial Hygiene Officer, Department of Health, with a view to prompt action being taken to introduce proper safeguards.

**Botany Examination.** — An application was received from a student to present himself for the Botany Intermediate Examination in June, while still carrying two second year subjects.

The President pointed out that the Board had before it a recommendation from the examiners that students who had not completed the second year course should not enter for any part of the Intermediate Examination.

The Board proceeded to consider this recommendation and resolved that entries would not be accepted for the Intermediate Examination in Botany until a student had cleared the second year course, but that in special cases such as illness the Board could give special consideration to individual applications.

The application before the Board was then approved.

**Formal Business.** — The following formal business was transacted:

**Applications for Registration.** — Ian Louis Bill, Julian Arundel Newton Brown, Dennis Milton Kulpa, Kenneth Raymond Mountain, Alan John Rainey, Prahalad Ramkeshawan, John Robertson Coppock, John McKenzie Crawford, Ganga Ram Hari Prasad, Edmee Helen Rushbrooke, Stephen Lewis Schwarz, Lionel William Bailey, Ian Aland Bray, Geoffrey Brian France, Muriel Priscilla Morgan-Payler, Glenis Margaret Turnour, Dorothy Kathryn Aldred, John Graeme Embury, Beverley Winifred Leete, Helen Dorothea Kennett, Catherine Rae Taylor, Judith Irene Broome, Terence Patrick O'Callaghan, Shirley Beatrice McAllister, Lionel Keith Reilly, Margaret Frances Doyle, Neil Robert Standfield, Henry Barriemore Steel James, Peter Francis Cram (Final Exam. Vic.) and Kenneth Charles Musker (Cert. Ph. Bd. of N.Z.), Raymond Bruce Kidd (Cert. Ph. Bd. of N.S.W.).

**Restorations to Register.** — Margaret Evelyn Frey (Mrs Walker), Jean Charlotte Edwards (Mrs Fitzpatrick).

**Erasures from Register.** — Garland Kent Brown (dec. 30/8/54), Andrew Calvert Gaddes (dec. 18/1/54), Claude Elmer Dalby (dec. 30/5/54). (Names of deceased already erased in 1951.)

**Managers and Relievers Notified.** — Fifty-eight.

**Business Changes Notified.** — Three.

**New Businesses Opened.** — Six.

**Apprenticeship Indentures Registered.** — Forty.

**Apprenticeship Indentures Suspended.** — Four.

**Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred.** — Nine.

**Apprenticeship Indentures Cancelled.** — Three.

**Application for Remission of Apprenticeship in Lieu of War Service.** — Thomas Richard McCormack.

**Certificates of Exemption Issued.** — Thirty-seven.

**Opium Permits Issued.** — Nine.

**Certificates of Identity Issued.** — Ten.



**Permits to Purchase Cyanide Issued.** — Five.  
**Licences as General Dealers in Poisons Issued.** — Eight.  
**Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances Issued.** — Twenty-six.

**Police Reports re Poisonings.** — One arsenic; fatal.

**Prescribing by Dentists.** — The Registrar reported on an interview with a member of the Council and the Secretary of the Dental Association of Australia (Vic. Branch). The request was made that consideration be given by the Board to extending the list of drugs which could be prescribed by dentists for their patients and in particular antibiotics other than penicillin. It was agreed that representatives should meet members of the Dental Association to discuss this subject at a mutually convenient time.

**Final Examination—Forensic Pharmacy.** — Consideration was given to the position of candidates for the Final Examination who had presented prior to November, 1955 — the date on which the new section — Forensic Pharmacy (written work) — would come into operation, and it was resolved as follows:

Candidates sitting for the final examination for the first time in December, 1955, shall be required to do the whole seven subjects, but candidates who have presented themselves for the final examination prior to December, 1955, shall be permitted to pass the examination without taking Section VII up to and including the examination in June, 1956. After the examination in June, 1956, all candidates will be required to pass in Section VII.

**Examination Fees.** — The President reported that the recommendations of the Board in relation to the Intermediate and Final Examination fees had been approved by the Governor-in-Council on March 29, 1955, and a proclamation giving effect to the increases was published on April 6 in the Government Gazette.

**Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Schedules.** — The President reported that several amendments were published in the Government Gazette on March 23. These included additions of fluorides, folic acid antagonists, cytotoxic substances and chlorpromazine to the list of Specified Drugs; an amendment of the Second Schedule Part II varying the permissible limits of chloroform in medicinal preparations; amendment of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations to provide for the prescribing of preparations of fluorides for prevention of dental caries by registered dentists appeared in the same gazette.

In the Government Gazette, April 6, 1955, a proclamation was published extending the definitions of two items in the list of Specified Drugs, namely, anticholinesterase substances and antiparkinsonian substances.

**Inspector Reports.** — Reports of inspections of a number of pharmacies and stores were submitted by Inspector Alern. These were referred to a committee for decision as to action to be taken.

A report concerning irregularities in Dangerous Drugs records and compliance with regulations generally was received in respect of a country chemist and the Board resolved that an appropriate letter of warning be sent.

**Supply of Specified Drugs.** — It was reported by a medical practitioner that a chemist had supplied a patient with Specified Drugs without a prescription from the doctor. The chemist concerned had been communicated with and had verbally denied the allegations. He had been requested to do this in writing.

**Financial.** — The Honorary Treasurer's monthly financial statement showing a credit balance of £294/3/8 was submitted and accounts totalling £979/0/4 were passed for payment.

The meeting terminated at 11.20 p.m.

#### MAY MEETING OF THE BOARD

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on May 11, at 10 a.m.

**Present.** — Mr. H. A. Braithwaite (President) in the Chair, Messrs. A. W. Callister, W. R. Iliffe, N. C. Manning, W. Wishart, A. W. McGibbony, F. C. Kent (Registrar), and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary). Mr. G. Landers was present by invitation as an observer.

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### VICTORIA—Continued

**Correspondence.** — Correspondence submitted to the Board included the following letters:

To the Department of Health recommending that a number of items be added to the Second Schedule to the Poisons Act, 1928, and intimating that the Board proposed to make a further recommendation that some of the items should be classified as Specified Drugs.

To a city chemist advising that homoeopathic preparations containing ACTH irrespective of proportion were controlled as Specified Drugs.

To a chemist advising that the Board approved of procedure outlined for filing private prescriptions which were retained, but pointing out that the Board did not favour as a general rule the retention by a chemist of private prescriptions other than those for Dangerous Drugs and Specified Drugs.

From the V.P.S.A., forwarding list of office-bearers and committee members for 1955.

From the Vice-Consul for Germany, requesting information regarding registration of overseas chemists. Information supplied.

To Mr. L. P. Yeatman, congratulating him on appointment as Secretary, Department of Health.

From the Department of Health, notifying gazettal of amendment of various schedules and regulations recommended by the Board.

From a chemist and a dentist, requesting approval for supplies of Dangerous Drugs above annual quota. Reports from Inspector Ahern were received and on consideration of these applications were approved.

From the Victorian Branch of the Guild, expressing concern at toxicity of gammexane preparations being marketed. Advised that the matter is under urgent consideration.

To Department of Health, requesting that consideration be given to an amendment of the Medical Act to provide for payment of an annual registration fee by chemists not exceeding £3/3/- per annum.

From an apprentice, submitting declaration that prior to commencement of apprenticeship he had served in another pharmacy for some months and requesting that the time so served be accepted as apprenticeship in lieu of time spent on National Service Training.

**Formal Business.** — The following formal business was transacted:

**Applications for Registration.** — David George Carolane, Heather Isobel Leete, Richard Martyn Linton, John Barrett Rewell, Warren Stanley Titcher, Brian Ernest Nunn (Final Exam. Vic.), and John Roger Mitchels (Cert. Ph. Bd. S.A.).

**Erasures from Registrar.** — Frank O'Bern (dec. 3/5/55).

**Managers and Relievers Notified.** — Thirty-seven.

**Business Changes Notified.** — Nine.

**New Businesses Opened.** — Six.

**Apprenticeship Indentures Suspended.** — Two.

**Apprenticeship Indentures Registered.** — Fourteen.

**Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred.** — Four.

**Apprenticeship Indentures Cancelled.** — One.

**Certificates of Exemption Issued.** — Thirty.

**Certificates of Identity Issued.** — Six.

**Opium Permits Issued.** — Nine.

**Licences as General Dealers in Poisons Issued.** — One.

**Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances Issued.** — Five.

**Police Reports re Poisonings.** — One cyanide, fatal; one nicotine sulphate, fatal.

**Application for Licence to Hospital to have Dangerous Drugs in Possession.** — Two.

**Arrangements for Final Examination.** — Arrangements for the Final Examination to be held in May were discussed and finalised. The Registrar reported that there would be 17 candidates for the oral examination and 27 for practical dispensing.

**Application for Re-registration.** — An application for restoration to the Register of a name erased under Sec-

tion 88 of the Medical Act 1928 Part III was considered, and it was resolved that the request be refused.

**New Regulations.**—A draft of an explanatory memorandum in connection with recent amendments of Schedules and Regulations was tabled by Mr. Manning and approved. It was resolved that a circular be sent to all chemists.

**Death of Mr. F. O'Bern.**—The President reported the death of Mr. Frank O'Bern, a former member of the Board. He said Mr. O'Bern had rendered outstanding service and was greatly respected by his colleagues. Other members spoke appreciatively of the work done by Mr. O'Bern, both as a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and on the Board. It was resolved that a minute of sympathy at his passing be recorded.

**Financial.**—The Honorary Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement and accounts totalling £420/16/11 were passed for payment.

The meeting terminated at 12.30 p.m.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on May 10, at 9.30 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. E. Scott (Vice-President) in the Chair, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. G. Davis, L. A. Hamon, A. L. Hull, V. G. Morieson, C. P. A. Taylor, G. H. Williams, F. C. Kent (Secretary), and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

**Correspondence.**—Correspondence submitted to the Council included the following:

From Mr. A. W. E. Gosbell, thanking the Council for a letter of sympathy in his illness.

From the International Pharmaceutical Federation, London, extending a welcome to Mr. G. Landers (Kodak Travelling Scholar) to attend Assembly in London in September, 1955.

To the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, placing an order for 5,000 A.P.F. 1955.

To a student, advising that the Council was not able to vary its decision to terminate her course, but would be prepared to review the matter if a further application was made in 1956.

From Dr. Byron L. Stanton, agreeing to deliver address to graduates at Presentation of Diplomas Ceremony on May 11.

To Mr. L. P. Yeatman, conveying congratulations on his appointment as Secretary of Department of Health. Letter of thanks received.

From the Committee of the Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association, thanking the Council for the interest taken by it in regard to concession fares for students of the College.

To the Manager, "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," forwarding cheque for £904/14/-, being Society members' donations to the N.S.W. Flood Relief Fund.

To the Ansell Rubber Co. Pty. Ltd., expressing appreciation of gift of £100 for purchase of equipment for the new building.

From the Department of External Affairs, submitting details of Singapore School Leaving Examination and inquiring re possibility of admission of a student holding this qualification to the College under the Colombo Plan Scholarship. Advised qualification acceptable by Pharmacy Board and holder of Colombo Plan Scholarship would probably be admitted as part of Eastern quota. More information regarding Colombo Plan Scholarship was requested.

From Mr. W. O. Harris, Barrister, agreeing to deliver a series of lectures in Forensic Pharmacy to Fourth Year students as in 1954.

To the Superintendent of Telephones, sponsoring applications of two members for telephones.

No. 1.

## VITAMIN E IN MEDICINE

**BUTTURINI U.** Treatment of Dupuytren's contracture with a-tocopheryl acetate. *Minerva. Med.* 41, 1235-7 (1950).

Of 6 cases with Dupuytren's contracture, 5 had completely favourable results with resolution of the fibrosclerotic process, and 1 case had partial improvement. Treatment consisted of oral administration of 100 to 300 mg. tocopherol daily for 3 to 6 months or longer.

**deGRACIANSKY P. and BOULLE S.** Treatment of sclerous hypodermatitis of the legs with tocopherol. *Bull. soc. franc. dermatol. syphilig.* 57, 213-4 (1950).

Ten of 13 patients treated with vitamin E, 300 mg. of tocopherol daily for 60 to 100 days, were definitely improved. Collagenous infiltration stopped, ulcers healed, pliability of the skin and subcutaneous structures returned, and adhesions disappeared. Improvement usually occurred by the 15th day, but in some patients 4 to 6 weeks were required. Oral administration was preferred because intramuscular injection induced undesirable local reactions.

**KESSLER M. M.** Vitamin E therapy in treatment of myopathies. *J. Med. Soc. New Jersey* 48, 164-5 (1951).

Traumatic myositis (22 cases) yielded most satisfactory results. Improvement occurred within one or two days. Treatment consisted of vitamin E applied topically with or without diathermy. Tenosynovitis (3 cases) also showed improvement in three days. Acute cases of bursitis (3 cases) showed prompt reduction of swelling and increased range of motion. Fibromyositis (28 cases) was favourably influenced by tocopherol treatment; spasm and pain were reduced, and also time lost from work was about halved compared with results of conventional treatments. Patients with arthritis (5 cases) and sciatica (2 cases) were also benefited. Subsequent experience with vitamin E indicated that oral administration plus topical application was superior to topical treatment alone.

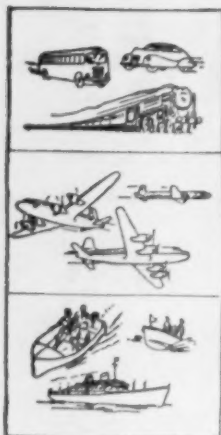
**CRANE J. E.** Treatment of multiple sclerosis with fat-soluble vitamins, animal fat and ammonium chloride. *Conn. State Med. J.* 14, 40-1 (1950).

Administration of 200 mg. tocopherols daily, in addition to other fat-soluble vitamins and fat supplements, markedly improved the condition of 18 of 24 patients with multiple sclerosis. Five patients showed no improvement, and one became worse.

Inserted in the interests of Pharmacists by

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FOR TRAVEL SICKNESS

## VICTORIA—Continued

From Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., Sydney, forwarding photograph of winners of Parke Davis Trip Award, 1954, and stating that the Victorian students worthily upheld the traditions of their College.

From Mrs. J. Tobiano, Mr. E. Woods and Mrs. E. E. North, tendering resignations. Resignations accepted with regret.

From the City Council, calling for nomination for the City Voters' Roll for the Smith Ward. The Vice-President, Mr. E. Scott, was nominated.

From Sigma Co. Ltd., forwarding cheque for £25 as donation to the Entertainment Fund for the A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference in August, 1955. A letter of thanks was forwarded.

From Mr. C. Westwood, expressing interest in the drug jar recently presented to the Council by the Landmann family, and recalling that as an apprentice to the late Mr. Stoddart, one of his duties had been to dust the jar regularly.

From the Victorian Branch of the Guild, asking that the Scott-McGibbony Scholarship in future be awarded at the end of the third year instead of the second year as in the past. It was resolved that the recommendation be adopted.

From Mr. F. N. Pleasance, thanking the Council for a letter of sympathy on his illness.

To Sir Hugh Linstead, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, introducing Mr. F. N. Lee, President of the Victorian Branch of the Guild, who left Melbourne on an overseas visit in May.

From Mr. Sydney Hull, suggesting that consideration be given to inserting a clause in the standard indenture forms for apprentices binding the apprentices to serve with their masters for a specified period after completion of indentures at award rates of pay. It was resolved that Mr. Hull be informed that this matter is outside the jurisdiction of the Council and that he also be advised that there are possible legal and other objections to such a provision.

**Message from the President.** — Mr. Scott said he regretted to inform the Council that their President, Mr. Ivan J. Thompson, was still not sufficiently well to attend the meeting. He read the following letter written to the Council by Mr. Thompson:

"At the April meeting you did me the honour of electing me as President of the Society. I wish to thank you for the expression of confidence in me. Mr. Scott conveyed to me your good wishes for a speedy recovery and also pointed out to me that it was the unanimous wish of the Council that I should take things easy until fully recovered. I sincerely appreciate your gestures of support and sorry I shall be unable to assume office for some time. Unfortunately, as Mr. Scott will report, my progress is exceedingly slow and movements very restricted. However, I shall continue to be hopeful, but should I feel unable to measure up to the important task I shall not refrain from notifying you. Again my thanks for the many expressions of good will and friendship and especially to the Vice-President, who has kept me posted with the Council's views."

Members expressed sympathy with the President and asked that their good wishes be conveyed to him.

### New Members Elected:

**Full Members.** — Lionel William Bailey, Lionel Keith Reilly.

**Transfer from Apprentice Members.** — Dorothy Kathryn Aldred, Peggy Elaine Barrow, John Robertson Coppock, Peter Francis Cram, Geoffrey Brian France, Henry Barriemore Steel James, Geoffrey Malcolm Oscar, Stephen Lewis Schwarz, John Maxwell Shaw, Ian Aland Bray, Alan John Rainey.

**Apprentice Members.** — Yap Yin Cheong, John Hubert Elms, Lynette Margaret English, Boyd William Fox, Ian Russell Gerlach, Ruth Victoria Gooch, Peter Norman Headlam, Carmel Dawn Hucker, Ian Geoffrey Martin,



John Denis Moloney, John Fairfax Morley, Robert William Nash, Richard Francis Raymond Parsons, Werner Desmond Pfeiffer, Donald Ross Purton, Margery Anne Robson, Neville Frederick Spielvogel, Beverley Rifa Taggart, Patricia Anne Williams, Beverley Anne Winter, Gavin Walter Hewitt, Aileen Joan Joyce, Tito Dominic Speirani, Alexander Geoffrey Thompson, Leslie George Davies, Heinz Grossbard.

**A.P.F.** — The Secretary reported that he had been advised that the new edition of the A.P.F. was now in the hands of the printers. Mr. N. C. Manning, a co-opted member of the Editorial Committee, had taken a week off from his pharmacy and devoted the whole time to the preparation of the final draft. The Committee had been meeting almost continuously once a week for three years and the work had been intensified in recent months.

Members of the Council expressed pleasure at hearing that publication of the new edition was now close at hand. After long discussion it was resolved that the attention of the P.A.A. Executive be directed to the extraordinary amount of time and effort devoted to the work by the Editorial Committee and that it be suggested that consideration be given to recognising in some suitable manner the work which had been done.

**Report of Social Committee.** — Mrs. Crawford briefly reported on a meeting of the Social Committee held on April 26. At that meeting detailed arrangements for the ceremony of Presentation of Diplomas on May 11 were made.

A suggestion by Mr. Long that graduates be asked to take an oath or make a pledge had been considered, but it was felt that there was not sufficient time to give proper thought to the proposal before the 1955 ceremony.

Mrs. Crawford reported also that the Social Committee and the Section "O" Entertainments Committee met together on the evening of May 5. Representatives of the Section "O" Ladies' Committee were also in attendance. The object of the meeting was to consolidate activities in connection with the social side of the A.N.Z.A.A.S. (Section "O") Conference to be held in Melbourne, August 17-24, 1955. The position had been clarified and it was agreed that the two committees work together as a joint committee. Mr. R. G. Smith, retiring president, Section "O," Mrs. R. G. Smith, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, a past president of Section "O" and Mr. E. E. Nye, Secretary Section "O," Melbourne meeting, were among those present at this meeting. A tentative programme which fitted into the business sessions of the Section was drawn up. Week-end excursions for interstate visitors, an informal reception at the College and a function at the Union Hall, University of Melbourne, on Saturday evening, August 20, were included in the proposed fixtures. The Council would be hosts at the function at the Union House and it was suggested that this be open to all members of the Society.

The report was received and the Council resolved that the Ladies' Committee be informed that provision would be made to defray costs of entertaining interstate ladies visiting the Conference.

**College Rebuilding.** — The Chairman reported that further progress had been made. It was now learned that the agreement between the Government and the Society had been drawn up by the Crown Solicitor and was now in the hands of the Treasurer. From inquiries which had been made it was believed that documents would be submitted to the Council for execution within a few days.

**Quarterly Meetings.** — The Council gave consideration to the question of reviving the custom of holding Quarterly Meetings. It was agreed that prominent citizens be invited as guest speakers and that the Executive endeavour to make arrangements for the first Quarterly Meeting in 1955 to be held in the evening of July 11.

**Church Services.** — The Secretary reported that circulars in reference to the Church Services to be held on May 22 were ready for despatch. One service was to be



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## VICTORIA—Continued

held at St. Paul's Cathedral and one at the Church of St. Francis, Lonsdale street, Melbourne.

The Chairman said that Mr. L. B. Allen, President of the Victorian Chemists' Sub-Branch of the R.S.S.A.I.L.A. had been requested to read one of the Scripture lessons at the service at St. Paul's. It was suggested that Mr. E. W. Braithwaite, Chairman of Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd., and a former member of the Council, be nominated to read the other lesson. The Chairman said he would convey the invitation to Mr. Braithwaite.

**Cost of Journals.**—Consideration was given to a letter from The Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd., dealing with the increasing cost of producing the journal and giving preliminary notice of a proposed motion to amend the Articles of Association to enable the publishing company to increase the charge for journals supplied to Society members. It was asked if a member of the Society would be present at the annual meeting of the company to be held on August 25. The Chairman indicated that he would be present at the meeting, as would also Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, Chairman of the Company, and Mr. N. Cossar. Members of the Council expressed the view that some increase in the price of the journals was inevitable.

**Veterinary Surgeons' Act.**—The Secretary submitted a brief report of the prosecution of Mr. T. P. Lane, Chemist, Daylesford, by the Veterinary Board for having contravened Section 23 of the Veterinary Surgeons' Act which provides that no person other than a veterinary surgeon shall practise veterinary medicine or surgery. Mr. Lane had been convicted and fined £10 with costs. A reference had been made to the section in the Veterinary Surgeons' Act which dealt with the rights and privileges of pharmaceutical chemists, but the case was not instrumental in having those rights and privileges defined.

[A report of the case is published elsewhere in this journal.—Ed.]

The Council resolved that legal advice be obtained on the question, in association with Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd., which had handled the defence in the case referred to.

**Apprenticeship Training.**—The Secretary reported that following a recent meeting of the Tripartite Committee, consisting of representatives of the Society, Guild and the Pharmacy Board, the Pharmacy Board had taken legal opinion as to procedure for amendment or removal of the provisions in the Labour and Industry Act that only one apprentice (apart from one transfer apprentice) could be employed in any one pharmacy in the metropolitan area at the one time. He gave details of discussion on the subject with the Solicitor. The matter was debated by the Council at some length. The Chairman suggested that deep consideration be given to the matter before any action was taken. The Secretary said that the inquiry was of an exploratory nature and that the Pharmacy Board had been requested to prepare a report for consideration by the committee of the three bodies as a first step.

**Kodak Scholars.**—It was reported that Mr. J. G. Manning, the winner of the first Kodak Travelling Scholarship, would shortly return to Melbourne, and that Mr. J. G. Landers, winner of the second scholarship, would be leaving Melbourne to take up studies overseas in July. It was resolved that an invitation be extended to Mr. Manning to attend the next meeting of the Council and that consideration be given by the Executive to arrangement of some function at which both Mr. Manning and Mr. Landers might be present.

**Financial.**—The Honorary Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement and accounts totalling £3,392/3/3 were passed for payment.

The meeting then closed.

## THE P.D.L.

## Directors' Meeting

The 371st meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 24 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on May 18, at 9.55 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the Chair), Messrs. I. H. Barnes, W. J. Cornell, E. A. O. Moore, C. C. Wallis and the Secretary.

**Correspondence.**—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the letters dealt with: From Sigma Co. Ltd., forwarding application for membership signed by Mr. L. E. Knight, of Ararat, to whom the details of P.D.L. membership and indemnity cover had been forwarded by Sigma Co. Ltd.—Letter of thanks forwarded.

From the Town Clerk, City of Melbourne, forwarding form of nomination for the City Voters' Roll. It was resolved that the name of the Chairman, Mr. E. W. Braithwaite, be forwarded as the nominee of this company in Bourke Ward, instead of Gipps Ward, which applied to the former address of the company.

**New Members Elected.**—Mrs. N. F. Kellas, Box Hill; Mrs. M. J. Macmillan, Box Hill; Messrs. G. R. Allmand, North Kew; C. V. T. Bowen, Williamstown; J. E. Delzoppo, Neerim South; J. G. Fairbairn, Middle Brighton; W. P. P. Knell, Alphington; L. E. Knight, Ararat; and J. B. Russo, North Essendon.

**Journal Report.**—In the absence of Mr. Cossar, the Secretary reported a number of matters that had come before the meeting of the Board of Management of the Journal at their meeting on May 9.

**Date of Directors' Meetings.**—The Chairman said, in view of the endeavour to produce the Journal earlier, the Secretary had inquired the possibility of bringing forward the regular meeting date of the P.D.L. Directors.

After discussion, it was decided that the June meeting be held on the third Wednesday as usual, and to decide each month the date of the next month's meeting.

**Legal Defence.**—A member reported that a person whom he described as a "pinky fiend" had died after taking paraldehyde dispensed at his pharmacy. Subsequently a person had communicated with him asking for a sample of his paraldehyde to check for over-strength. The Secretary had advised the member that he should make sure this person was a member of the Police Force or had the authority of the Police—otherwise he should refuse the sample. He had also informed the member that if he was called as a witness at the inquest legal representation could be arranged on his behalf. Action confirmed.

**W.A. Case.**—Press reports of an inquest in W.A., following the death of a child who had swallowed sheep dip, were placed before the meeting. The Branch Secretary advised that the Coroner's finding would be announced on May 20.

**Health Department Analyses.**—The W.A. Branch Secretary intimated that in a case decided last year, reflecting on a member's dispensing of a N.H.S. prescription, the member had been notified by the Director-General that, having given further consideration to the report of the Pharmaceutical Services Committee of Inquiry, the conflicting views expressed by the analysts and the fact that in this case no third portion of the sample was available for test check, it had been decided to withdraw the letter sent to him by the department 12 months ago.

Details of what appeared to be a similar case in Victoria were placed before the meeting, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Director-General on the member's behalf.

**Veterinary Case.**—Arising from the conviction of a member on a charge brought by the Veterinary Board of Victoria [see report in Legal section of this issue.—Ed.], it was decided to co-operate in any move made

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE SECTION "O"  
*Pharmaceutical Science*  
MELBOURNE CONFERENCE

The Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science will meet in Melbourne from August 17-24, 1955, when some 1500 scientists from all States of the Commonwealth will attend the meetings of the various Sections.

Most meetings of Section "O" (Pharmaceutical Science) will be held in the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne.

A wide range of subjects of general interest to pharmaceutical chemists is listed for discussion in Section "O". Two evening meetings will be held to enable Victorian members not free to attend day sessions to participate.

Subjects listed for the evening meetings are—

1. A symposium on the new A.P.F.
2. Colour photography applied to pharmacy and allied subjects.

The papers will cover many aspects of pharmaceutical science and will include discussions on problems of hospital pharmacy.

Any person wishing to attend the meetings may apply for membership of A.N.Z.A.A.S. and so qualify to participate in the various meetings, functions and lectures in any of the sessions, which range from astronomy, mathematics and physics to physiology and biochemistry; economics to anthropology.

***Do not miss the opportunity of attending the Melbourne Conference and hearing eminent scientists, drawn from all parts of the Commonwealth.***

Apply to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria for further information, application forms for membership, etc.

Subscription for Ordinary Membership of A.N.Z.A.A.S. for the Melbourne Conference is £2.

Associate Membership, £1, is available to wives of members who do not wish to become Ordinary Members and to full-time students proceeding to a degree at any University, Technical College, etc.

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## VICTORIA—Continued

by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria to have the position of pharmaceutical chemists in relation to the Veterinary Surgeons Act clarified. The Secretary was instructed to write thanking two country members who had attended the Daylesford Court and given evidence in defence of the member who had been prosecuted.

**Claims.**—The circumstances in which a prescription for an item in the B.P.C., 1934 (but not specified as such), had been mistaken for an item in the current B.P.C. were outlined by a member. Negotiations with the patient and the doctor gave promise that the matter would be adjusted amicably.

Reports on other matters under this heading were presented.

**Financial.**—In the absence of the Hon. Treasurer, the Chairman presented the monthly financial statement, which showed a credit balance of £244/11/6. Accounts totalling £248/1/1 were passed for payment.

**Dues Outstanding.**—The meeting decided that unless those few members whose dues were outstanding for the current year had paid prior to the next meeting, there would be no alternative to their names being removed from the Register of Members.

The meeting closed at 1.30 p.m.

### THE GUILD

### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at 24 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on May 3, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. F. N. Lee (President), Messrs. N. F. Keith, L. Hamon, J. W. D. Crowley, F. L. Flint, F. H. Bedford, A. K. Lloyd, J. Gosstray, F. J. Gregory, A. O. C. Blake, W. R. Iliffe, K. L. C. Davies, L. J. Gough, W. L. Hilyard, J. F. Oaten and the Assistant Secretary.

**Correspondence.**—From a country member, expressing appreciation of the Guild undertaking a pricing service for scripts.

**Federation of Vic. Chamber of Commerce:** It was decided that the Vice-President, Mr. N. F. Keith, attend as an observer the meeting which the Federation advised would take place on May 9.

**On inquiry from Federal Office,** the Committee raised no objection to the request that a copy of the Annual Report be forwarded to the Dominion Secretary of the Chemists' Service Guild of New Zealand.

**Warner-Hodnut Pty. Ltd.:** No objection was raised to the notified policy of this correspondent to sell its "Chemist Only" lines to stores situated 20 miles or more from a chemist.

**Pharmaceutical Society.**—It was decided that the Guild should be represented at the meeting of the Society's Section "O" Entertainment Committee on May 5, and that Mr. Keith would attend as observer.

**Federal Office:** It was decided to print in *Gilseal News* the copy of the letter to Sir Arthur Fadden, requesting exemption of sales tax on infant feeding bottles, teats, etc.

**Executive Report** was dealt with as follows:—

**Pricing of Scripts.**—It was reported that Mr. E. C. Hughes had agreed to undertake the pricing section of the service for the office, and Mr. Lloyd offered to make available details to assist this. After some discussion regarding the fee to be charged, it was agreed that the Executive organise the service at a price to be decided by itself.

**Acting President.**—It was decided that the recommendation of the Executive that Mr. Keith be appointed

Acting President during Mr. Lee's absence overseas be adopted.

**Executive.**—It was approved that the Executive be given power to co-opt a fourth member to fill the vacancy during Mr. Lee's absence.

**Pricing Report.**—The report of the meeting of the Pricing Committee, held on April 26, which was adopted, included these references:—

**Gammexane.**—It was decided the proprietors of this line be approached to alter the retail price of Gammexane on its retail price list to conform to the retail prices shown in the Guild Patents and Proprietaries retail price list.

**Retail Margins.**—The Committee's recommendation that the Pricing Officer ask V.P.A.D. to notify the Guild immediately a new line is mooted for the Victorian market, in order that the retail margin might be discussed, was adopted.

**Over the Counter List.**—It was agreed that the old over-the-counter retail price list should not be reprinted, as the items shown thereon are already covered in the Drug and Chemicals List.

**Tooth Paste Prices.**—It was decided to write to all the proprietors of tooth pastes and protest at the late advice of the recent price alterations, pointing out that any change in prices should be notified 14 days in advance of the operative date.

**Dispensing Fees.**—It was decided to proceed with the investigation of dispensing fees on the basis of reports and investigations here and overseas, showing that the accepted practice in industry is to add a percentage to the basic labour rate as an hourly charge to the customer. It was also decided to write to the N.P.U., England, seeking information on dispensing times.

**Price of Drugs.**—It was reported that drugs are charged by the wholesalers by the ounce price if purchased in quantities of less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., and that this will necessitate an alteration in the relevant wording in the reprint of the drug list.

**Federal Report.**—The Federal Report was received, with the comment that the Committee is very disturbed because of the absence of the sheet of instructions from the Repatriation Department.

**New Members Elected.**—Mrs. Macmillan and Mrs. Kellas, Box Hill; Mr. T. W. Templeton, Mordialloc; Mr. J. G. Fairbairn, Middle Brighton; Messrs. E. V. T. Bowen and K. R. Tyler, Williamstown.

**District Reports.**

**Holiday Rosters.**—The representative of District No. 5 enlarged on his district's remit that it supports the S.B.C. in its endeavour to have the metropolitan area adequately covered on holidays, and recommending that rostered chemists should be available for two periods between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m.

**Manufacturers' Literature.**—The representative of District No. 19 moved that Federal Council be requested to investigate the question of organising P.P. manufacturers to standardise their literature, but there was no seconder.

**Gammexane.**—It was resolved that a remit of No. 19 District, that the Pharmacy Board be requested to investigate the toxicity of Gammexane preparations, especially the tablets used as vaporisers which caused a near fatality in the district when one was swallowed by a child, be forwarded to the Board for action.

**H.B.A. Cards.**—To District No. 19's suggestion that the H.B.A. notification card in its present form is unsatisfactory, in that the name of the chemist from the last receipt is omitted, also that no mention is made of the fact that payment may be made at a pharmacy, it was reported that new instructions issued by H.B.A. provide that a chemist may add to the wording on the card if he pleases.

(Continued on page 598)

# QUEENSLAND

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

### State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighthouse, phone B 8407.

**Mr. J. H. McHugh** is establishing a pharmacy at 60 Abbott street, Cairns.

**Engagement.**—Congratulations and good wishes are extended to **Mr. John Condie**, of West End, who has announced his engagement to Miss Gwenda Wyman, of Virginia.

**Approaching Marriage.**—The marriage of **Mr. Brian Lister**, of New Farm, Brisbane, to Miss Joan Silbernarn, of Perth, will be celebrated in Perth on June 1.

### VICE-PRESIDENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

**Mr. L. A. Stevens** has been appointed Vice-President of the Society in place of **Mr. J. S. D. Mellick**, who has found it necessary to resign as a member of the Council.

**Overseas Travellers.**—Miss Shirley Trotter and Miss Hildegard Reuther left by the "Strathaird" from Sydney during the month to spend a year or more overseas.

### QUEENSLAND CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

Under bright autumn conditions, the Queensland Chemists' Golf Club held a competition at Nudgee Golf Course on May 8. A large number of members and associates faced the starter. Players were on their merit as the handicapper, **Mr. Jack Wheeler**, really is going to be busy with them this season.

The captain of the day, **Mr. M. Lyne**, got the teams away smartly, and the following players were successful:

Four Ball Best Ball Stableford—**Bill Hendy** and **Ken Fox**.

"A" Grade Individual Stableford—**Len Fogg**.

"B" Grade Individual Stableford—**John Brocklehurst**.

Associates Individual Stableford—**June Mary Beiers**.

It is pleasing to report that **Abe Chater** and **Bert Asprey** were successful in winning trophies at the N.S.W. Chemists' Golf Club tournament held in Sydney during the week ended May 7. Congratulations to them both. The following members comprised the team to visit Sydney: Messrs. **B. Asprey**, **A. B. Chater**, **J. Richardson** and **B. Benjamin**.

The next outing of the club will be at the Virginia Golf Links on June 19.

### CHEMISTS' BOWLING NOTES

On May 8, an enjoyable all-day pairs game was enjoyed at the Booroodabin club. The leads rotated each round and four rounds of pairs were played. The results were:—

**Leads:** **L. S. Irwin** 8 pts. plus 37; **E. Lewis** 6 pts. plus 12; **Dr. Moreton**, 5 pts. plus 1; **Dr. Pye**, 4 pts. plus 7.

**Skips:** **L. Croucher**, 7 pts. plus 31; **H. Lenehan** 4 pts. plus 39; **G. Stephens**, 4 pts. plus 4; **Dr. Morris** 4 pts. plus 3.

Trophies presented to the winners were provided by **Frederick Stearns** and Company. **Dr. Pye** and **George Stephens** were the recipients of consolation prizes.

Games arranged for the future are: The mid-week

match to be played at the Toowong club on June 8, and a Sunday game at the Indooroopilly club on June 19.

Arrangements are being made for the visit to Sydney during the first week in October. To date sixteen players have signified their intention of making the trip, which will definitely be undertaken, irrespective of the number of players who will be going.

Any chemist-bowler who would care to join the party for the Interstate visit is asked to contact the Secretary, **Mr. Ron Ward**, **Moses Ward & Son**, Queen street, Brisbane.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale Chambers, Brisbane, on April 14, at 8 p.m.

**Attendance.**—**Mr. R. V. S. Martin** (President), Miss Chalmers, Messrs. **R. S. F. Greig**, **J. M. McKenzie**, **J. E. McCaskie**, **E. W. Vance**, **L. A. Stevens**, **G. R. Wells** and the Secretary.

**Packaging of Ethicals.**—The President said he had endeavoured to get the Liaison Committee together several times to discuss this question. A meeting had been called for the previous Tuesday evening, but at the last moment the Guild delegates said they could not attend, and so the meeting was cancelled. It would appear as if the Society would have to discuss the question on its own.

**Mr. Greig** said the Pharmaceutical Association wanted each State to provide examples of ethical packages which are considered unsatisfactory for purposes of dispensing. He suggested that members go round their dispensary shelves, make a note and bring the list to the next meeting.

After discussion it was agreed that this be done and that next month's meeting commence at 7.30 p.m., so that longer time could be given to discussion on this question.

**Pharmacists' Picnic.**—**Mr. McCaskie** reported that approximately 70 attended the picnic at Maclean Bridge on April 3. It was unfortunate that the golf match scheduled for March 27 had to be postponed until April 3, on account of the rain on the original date. All who were present enjoyed themselves, and it was hoped to have another picnic in the future.

**Correspondence.**—To Pharmaceutical Association, advising that this Council supports the adoption of the Association Code of Ethics, with the addition of clause 12 from N.S.W.

To Under-Secretary, Department of Health and Home Affairs, advising that the President of the Society, **Mr. R. V. S. Martin**, has been appointed to represent this body on the Pharmacy Board for the ensuing three years. Reply advising that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has directed **Mr. Martin** be the Society representative on the Pharmacy Board.

To Director-General of Health, re "Bethal" Tablets, stating advice has been received that these tablets have now been altered in size and in formula to enable them to come within the scope of the Queensland regulations. Enquiring if this is correct. No reply has yet been received.

To Pharmacy Board: (1) Advising that the Society's prize in future will be for the final examination, £5/5/- for Chemistry (Theory and Practical) and another £5/5/- for Materia Medica (Theory and Practical), pro-

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## QUEENSLAND—Continued

vided that a student at his or her first attempt secures a minimum of 70 per cent. in both subjects. Reply acknowledging receipt of the information.

To Pharmacy Board, also Drug Houses of Australia, Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd. and Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., sending them a copy of the Society Bulletin wherein pleasure was expressed of the action of these for making prizes available to pharmacy students. In reply, the Registrar of the Board set out the provisions of the Board R. C. Cowley Award, and Drug Houses of Australia advised that they were continuing with their prize for the final year examination and were increasing the value of the prize to £10/10/-.

From Mrs. Eklund, letter of thanks for message of sympathy following the death of her father, Mr. Poole.

From Pharmaceutical Association, re A.P.F., advising that the material is practically completed and quotations for printing are now being obtained. Seeking early advice as to State's requirements—reply estimating that Queensland would require 1000 copies. Also enquiring if there is any indication of the wholesale price, and if it is proposed having a uniform retail price.

From Registrar, Pharmacy Board, advising results of Intermediate Examination.

From Secretary, Director-General of Health, furnishing list of preparations which have been released from the "Prescription Only" category under Regulation 51 (5) (i) of the Poisons Regulations. Resolved that this information be published in the Bulletin.

From "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," re charge to Pharmaceutical Societies for Journals supplied to members.—It was agreed that the Council should give further consideration to the question at its July meeting.

From Mr. J. S. D. Mellick, tendering with regret his resignation as a member of the Council on account of undertaking further studies as an external student of the University, but advising that he would be happy to assist at any time.—The President said Mr. Mellick had told him some time ago that if outside interests and studies became too pressing he would have to relinquish his association with the Council. Mr. Martin said he was very sorry that Mr. Mellick had found it necessary to tender his resignation, but the Council had no choice but to accept the resignation with deep regret. Mr. Mellick had been a tower of strength while associated with the Council, and he personally appreciated what he had done on behalf of the Society. Mr. Greig said Mr. Mellick's resignation was an unpleasant shock—he had hoped that Mr. Mellick would be associated with the Council for some years. However, in view of the studies on which Mr. Mellick had embarked, the Council had no choice but to accept Mr. Mellick's resignation with deep regret and to extend to him Councillors' very best wishes for the future. Mr. Greig moved accordingly. Seconded by Mr. Wells. Carried.

From Mr. White, on behalf of the Students' Society, inviting twelve pharmacists to play tennis against twelve students, preferably some time in May or June.—It was resolved that an invitation be extended to pharmacists who are tennis players to join in the match against the students on May 29.

**Poisons Regulation Amendments** were received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

**New Members Elected.—Full Members:** Mr. J. C. Rebbeck, Mr. E. Bartlett, Mr. R. G. Dixon, Miss E. G. Mortensen, Mr. E. P. Woods.

**Associates:** Mr. R. E. Wilson, Miss Helen Summerson, Miss G. Poacher.

**Reports.**—Mr. Wells reported on the February issue of the "A.J.P."; Mr. Stevens on "The Pharmaceutical

Journal," 22/1/55, and Mr. McKenzie on "Pharmacy International."

**New British Pharmaceutical Codex.**—Members said they thought there should be a copy of the latest B.P.C. in the office, and on the motion of Mr. Greig seconded by Miss Chalmers, it was resolved that a copy be purchased.

**Appointment of Vice-President.**—As Mr. Mellick, who had resigned, was Vice-President, the President said some thought would have to be given to filling this position. After discussion it was agreed that some consideration be given to this matter and it be placed on the agenda for the next meeting.

As nominations would be called to fill the vacancies of retiring Councillors in May, it was resolved that there be no calling of nominations to fill the one vacancy, especially as Mr. Mellick was one of the Councillors who would automatically retire this year.

The meeting closed at 10.15 p.m.

## THE GUILD

**S.B.C.  
Meeting**

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale Chambers, Wickham street, Brisbane, on May 5, at 8 p.m.

**Attendance.**—Mr. C. A. Nichol (Vice-President) in the chair, Messrs. W. E. Martin, L. Hall, F. H. Phillips, G. Nolan, J. J. Delahunty, H. W. Huxham, C. W. Noble and the Secretary.

Apologies were received from Messrs. W. A. Lenehan and A. Bell (because of indisposition) and A. B. Chater, who was out of town.

Mr. Nichol explained that Mr. Lenehan was unable to attend this evening's meeting owing to indisposition. Members of the Committee were very sorry to learn of Mr. Lenehan's indisposition, and the Secretary was requested to communicate with him, conveying the Committee's best wishes for a speedy restoration to health and strength and an enjoyable holiday.

**Report re Meeting of Sub-Committee to Give Consideration to Wages Questionnaire.**—Mr. Nichol reported that a sub-committee comprising Messrs. Lenehan, Noble, Hall, Bell and himself had met during the month. A dissection of the questionnaire was prepared and a copy had now been made available to all members of the Committee. Other members would appreciate that this is a big job and one hardly knew where to commence. However, it was felt that the sub-committee should endeavour to prepare a form of payment for relievers working in the country and city and suburban areas and one which would be fair and just to the reliever as well as the master pharmacist.

Mr. Martin said the information submitted and the dissection of the questionnaire was most interesting. He felt that many members would welcome a basis of payment, and he moved that the report to date be received and the sub-committee hold another meeting in the near future to stabilise and fix the payment of locums. Seconded by Mr. Hall. Carried.

**Visit to Country Centres.**—The Secretary said the President was desirous of travelling by car and visiting country members in the western part of the State. After discussion, it was agreed that a sub-committee give consideration to the proposed route. It was felt that possibly early spring would be the best time for such a trip.

**Tablet Price List.**—The Secretary said Mr. Chater had asked her to report that he had brought the tablet price list up to date, and it was now in the printer's hands.

The Chairman said they all realised that Mr. Chater had everything at his fingertips regarding pricing, and they appreciated the amount of time and work he undertook in the compilation of the Tablet List.

## QUEENSLAND—Continued

**New Members Elected.**—Mr. J. H. McHugh, Cairns; Mrs. B. J. Collins, Ashgrove; Mr. R. G. Dixon, Wavell Heights and Messrs. Spilsbury and Uhlmann, Nundah.

**Reinstatement.**—Mr. W. N. Paul, Redcliffe North.

**Correspondence.**—To Federal Secretary, seeking a ruling on after-hour fees for Repatriation prescriptions. —Reply advising where the prescription has been marked "urgent" in the Medical Officer's handwriting, the after-hour fees, 2/6 for ordinary closing time up to 11 p.m., and 5/- from 11 p.m. to ordinary opening time, are paid by the Repatriation Department.

To Federal Merchandising Manager, re "Pharmatex" Toilet Tissue. Advising the committee supports the suggestion that this toilet tissue be available through pharmacies. The Secretary reported that since writing, it was found that prices of toilet papers had been decontrolled in Queensland since 1953, and Mr. Ross was advised accordingly.

To Victorian Secretary, advising that Queensland will be pleased to be included in the combined issue of "Gilseal News" instead of its State's issue as hitherto. Reply advising that Victoria is pleased with decision. Material to be to hand not later than the 15th of the month. Suggesting that a design to head off the State news be sent to Victoria so that a block can be prepared. Mr. Noble said he had not yet had an opportunity to prepare a design of a typical Queensland emblem, but he would do so as soon as possible.

To Department of Agriculture and Stock, inquiring if it is possible to procure from the Department a complete list of all veterinary medicines registered in Queensland from time to time. Reply stating it is intended to publish a complete list giving this information, but owing to printing delays and other factors it will be some months before such a list becomes available.

From Mr. K. G. Attiwill with regard to special supplements published by the "Daily Telegraph," Sydney and "The Argus," Melbourne, to commemorate the opening of Guild House. Pointing out why it was not possible to produce the supplement in Queensland at the same time, and enquiring if this State would be interested in a special supplement in a few months time. Members said they would enthusiastically support a Queensland supplement as suggested by Mr. Attiwill. Mr. Nichol pointed out that Mr. Attiwill was desirous of having a theme to head the supplement, and he asked members to give some thought to this matter.

From Collector of Customs, Queensland, re Sunburn Lotion and the use of Methylated Spirit in manufacture. Pointing out that Methylated Spirit may not be used in the manufacture of toilet preparations. The Department regards sunburn lotions as a toilet preparation. The Secretary reported that this information had been passed on to the Secretary of the N.S.W. Branch.

From Matson Laboratories, stating that they are marketing a series of new preparations to be available through pharmacies only, and enquiring if they can be included in the Guild Retail List. After discussion, it was resolved that this company be advised that the only lines included in the price list are preparations which chemists are actually selling.

**Pharmacy Ball.**—Mr. Nichol reported that the Pharmacy Ball would be held on June 3. He asked all who could possibly attend to do so, and thus make the function a great success.

**Retail Price List.**—Mr. Martin referred to the retail list dated February, which was not received from N.S.W. until April. Mr. Martin said the issue should be

dated the month ahead, like the "Women's Weekly" date their publications a week ahead.

Mr. Delahunty said when a new list is published, and there is a price alteration at the same time, the preparation which has changed in price should have an asterisk alongside, so that the chemist's attention will be drawn to the alteration.

Mr. Delahunty said he thought it would be necessary for the pricing officer to check up on the wholesale price of "Elastoplast" products and to draw attention to new retail prices for these products.

The Secretary was requested to attend to these points.

The meeting closed at 10.45 p.m.

## VICTORIA—Continued

### THE GUILD (Victorian Branch)

(Report continued from page 593)

**Uncalled-for Scripts.**—It was agreed that the suggestion by District No. 19 that uncalled-for P.M.S. and P.B.A. and Repatriation scripts be endorsed on the back, and that this be sufficient for the claim, be referred to Federal Office for the attention of the Advisory Committee.

**Specified Drugs.**—Regarding a further suggestion by District No. 19 that specified drugs be marked accordingly in the P.P. list, it was reported that this would be taken care of in the second section of the Joint Price List.

**Change in Committee.**—Six months' leave of absence was granted to Mr. R. G. Coulton, and the Chairman welcomed Mr. J. F. Oaten to the Committee in his place.

**Flood Relief.**—It was resolved that £200 be donated from State funds for the relief of sufferers in the N.S.W. floods.

**Returning Officer.**—Mr. J. I. Richards was co-opted to the Committee, and appointed Returning Officer for the 1955 elections.

**Guild Insurance.**—It was decided that the "Gilseal News" should run a series of articles on insurance, and that actual figures should be quoted.

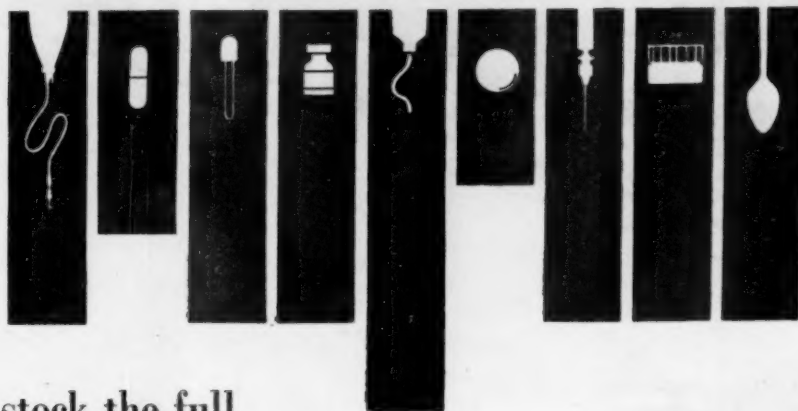
**Apprentices.**—It was agreed that the Guild should press for the freedom to have an apprenticed son or daughter in the pharmacy when another apprentice is already employed, and that the Lodge Committee should investigate the position of apprenticeship to F.S. Dispensaries in relation to the placing of pharmacies and dispensaries on equal terms in this matter.

**Date for Nominations.**—May 27, 1955, was fixed as the last day upon which nominations may be received for district representatives on the State Branch Committee.

**H.B.A. Membership.**—It was decided to clear up the doubt as to whether the nearest Monday or the Monday following the day of payment of subscriptions constitutes the day of commencement of membership of H.B.A.

**President's Absence.**—Mr. Lee was granted leave of absence as President for the remainder of his present term of office, and as delegate until December, 1955. The Committee expressed its good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Lee.

The meeting closed at 11.30 p.m.



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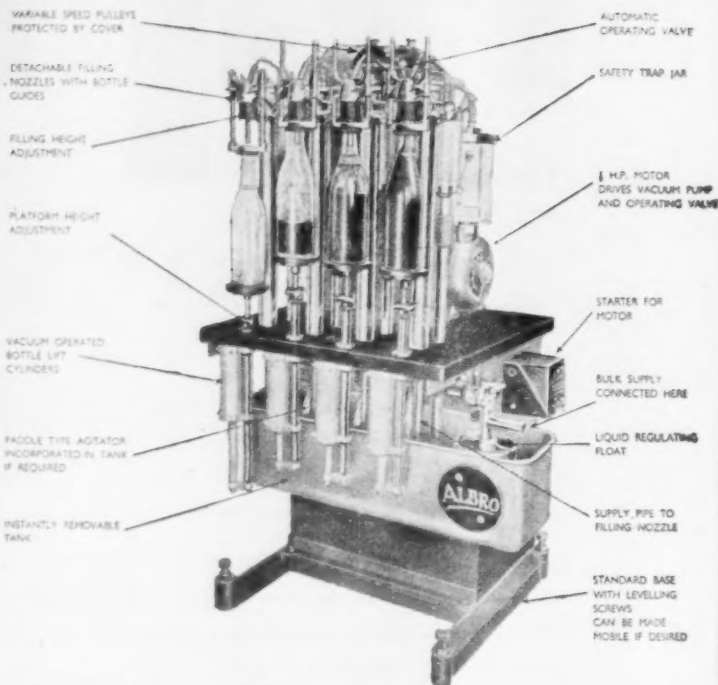
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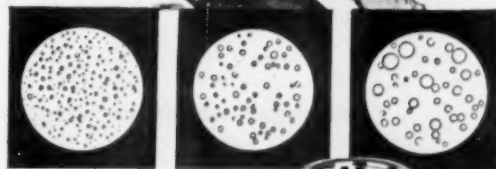


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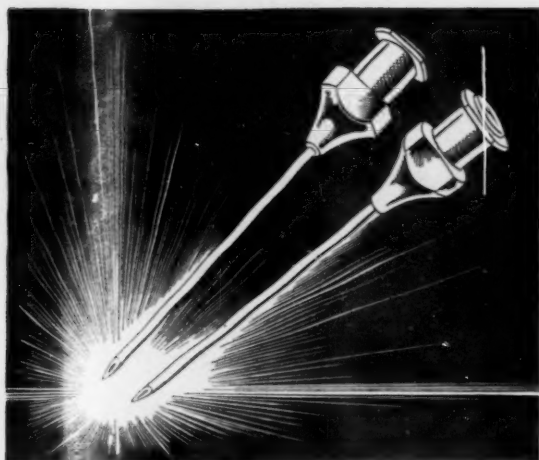
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		CONTROL	EXPERIMENTAL
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	After dilution	2+	0
$\frac{S}{2}$	Before dilution	3	0
	After dilution	3	0
$\frac{S}{4}$	Before dilution	3	1
	After dilution	2+	1+
$\frac{S}{8}$	Before dilution	3	2
	After dilution	3	2
$\frac{S}{16}$	Before dilution	3	2
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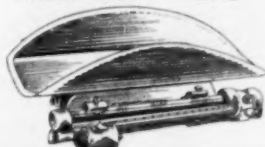
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